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THE FRONT PAGE

Security Frauds Commission

THE selection of Lt.-Col. George A. Drew, Master of the Supreme Court of Ontario, as commissioner to administer the Ontario Security Frauds Prevention Act, will commend itself to everybody. Col. Drew has of late years become a national figure by reason of his writings on the Great War, in which he himself had a notable record. He also enjoys a distinguished place in the legal profession, and is a young, aggressive man of impeccable honesty with no partisan alliances. Attorney-General Price has given a practical and convincing answer to the slander that the administration of the Security Frauds Act was and would remain susceptible to political influences.

Col. Drew enters on his duties at a time when the functions he will exercise have been rendered difficult by the Alberta decision invalidating certain provisions of the Act. This fact renders it all the more important that, without waiting for the views of the Privy Council on the Alberta appeal, the Federal Department of Justice should enact legislation to remedy conditions revealed in the terms of the Edmonton decision. The Act holds good with regard to companies operating under provincial charters, but as matters stand, all a roaming financial vagabond has to do is to go through the formality of securing a Dominion charter. If he is smart enough to evade certain provisions of the Criminal Code, he can go ahead and rob the unsophisticated by schooled trickery and fantastic promises. The main purpose of the Security Frauds Acts, which exist in all provinces west of the Maritimes, is thus in a very large degree defeated, and their guiding principles, as stated in the preambles, rendered inoperative.

The technical loophole on which an Alberta oil company succeeded in preventing a proposed investigation of their books, is wholly due to the failure of the late government at Ottawa to co-operate with six provinces in combatting fraudulent methods which have cost the investing public many millions. The Bennett government should not permit itself to rest under a similar stigma. In the past shabby politicians have secured Dominion charters for unscrupulous schemers, many of them refugees seeking easy pickings through national channels in Canada after having been driven out of the United States.

It cannot be seriously argued that the revenue that Ottawa derives from the issuance of such charters is an offset to the millions of which the public has been robbed by the aristocracy of the underworld. Such gentry do not hesitate to use photostats of their charters, including the Great Seal of Canada, to deceive ignorant people in their selling arguments. In common decency the Federal government cannot afford to remain tacit partners in this kind of racket.

The Drama Coming Back in Canada

THE most encouraging news that those in touch with the world of the theatre have learned of late is that the famous English manager, Sir Barry Jackson, a vital factor in the better order of British theatrical production, has decided to enter the Canadian theatrical field next year. The very fact that a man of his status should decide on such a course reveals the fallacy, widely promulgated a few months ago, that drama is dead in this and other countries.

Sir Barry has been at the back of many distinguished enterprises in England. He conducts the annual Malvern Festival, where "The Apple Cart" and other notable plays have had their inaugurations. There are usually two or three productions under his auspices running in London; and his Birmingham Repertory Company is probably the best organization

of its kind at present to be seen in English speaking countries. He is acquainted with Canada through a visit to this country in 1929, and is confident that the future holds much for the legitimate drama in this country. Fortunately the obstacles which stood in the way of sending road companies on tour last autumn have been in part, though not entirely, overcome; and he is relatively sure of enough theatres to send the Birmingham Repertory Company to Canada for five months, beginning in October and ending in March. The plays which the company will present in Canada include such notable works as Rudolf Besier's "The Barretts of Wimpole Street", Barrie's "Quality Street" and "Dear Brutus", and Eden Philpott's "Yellow Sands". The outcome of Sir Barry's initiative will be watched with interest, and bodes well for a revival of the theatre in Canadian cities.

Jokers in Copyright Measure

THE Parliament of Canada has at present under consideration a government bill to amend the Copyright Act introduced by the Secretary of State, Hon. C. H. Cahan. It is rendered necessary by certain developments like radio since the Act was last amended in 1923. Legislation following the war did much to remedy gross injustices under which Canadian authors and composers were suffering; but under modern conditions legislation of this order must ever be subject to changes.

The new Bill is meritorious in several respects, but the benefits to be derived from it are likely to be nullified by certain objectionable clauses more helpful to pirates than to the creators of original work. Section 2 embodies improvements on the existing law relating to rights of heirs, assigns and agents of an author and composer. It also confers a great benefit by extending protection to cover radio, talkie and motion picture representation. Section 9, covering the sale of rights, is also a betterment.

Practically all the objections to the Bill are based on various sub-sections of Section 10, which deals with the wide subject of performing rights. There are several organizations existing in Canada for the protection of copyright owners: The Authors and Composers Society, which serves creative musicians and song writers; the Canadian Authors Association, which performs a similar service for literary workers, and the Canadian Performing Rights Society which, with its international alliances, protects the royalties of Canadians at home and abroad, and those of British and foreign musicians in Canada. Each of these organizations strongly objects to disabilities set down in Section 10. One is the filing in advance of "complete" lists of all works on which anyone anywhere claims the right to collect royalties. An attempt to impose a similar condition in Great Britain was rejected by a British parliamentary committee in 1929, as calculated to impose onerous and expensive conditions on societies and individuals.

Another sub-section which compels the advance filing of all private agreements as to royalties, is in direct contravention of the Berne Convention. Yet another gives the Government power by order-in-council to alter and fix royalties and takes out of the hands of the author or composer his power to exact his own terms for the fruits of his talent. This is also in defiance of the principle of the Berne Convention and if enacted would possibly destroy the copyright of Canadians in other countries.

Section 11 is also a "joker". Its effect is to compel authors and composers to permit the performance of their works without fee by churches, colleges, schools, or by philanthropic, charitable or fraternal organizations, provided the performance is given for religious,

educational, benevolent or charitable purposes. The position taken by Canadian authors and composers is that if this restriction is to exist at all it should also apply to performers. Where the performers are giving their services voluntarily they are willing to do likewise.

A spirit of something like confiscation runs through Sections 10 and 11, though we are sure that Hon. Mr. Cahan had no such intention. They are unnecessary excrescences on an otherwise meritorious measure and, with them eliminated, the legislation would mark a real advance on existing copyright law.

Annual Appeal for Blind

AT A recent world conference on work for the blind, held in New York, and at which 37 nations were represented, Canada was lauded as the nation which led the world in the placement of sightless workers in useful employment. This was a convincing tribute to what has been accomplished by the Canadian National Institute for the Blind since its incorporation on March 31st, 1918. By the instrumentality of its various branches throughout Canada the value of products created by the blind, which amounted to \$90,000 in the first year of its existence, was increased to half a million dollars in the fiscal year just ended.

This, however, is a minor detail among the enormous variety of services performed for the blind and for those threatened with blindness in this country. The preventive work alone of the Institute is of inestimable importance. Canada's blind population is to-day approximately 7,000, and the boon the Institute has conferred in mitigating the gloom and mental depression of what Milton described as "total eclipse" is incalculable. The sense of independence it has been able to restore to many victims has been a great contribution to human happiness.

During the past year the "placement" work to which special allusion was made at the New York Conference, has made notable advances. Across Canada several score of blind men are even working as hands in factories where the employment of the blind would once have been deemed too hazardous for contemplation. This is due to the widely ramified educational work carried on by the Institute. The Blind Workmen's Compensation Act, recently passed by the Ontario Legislature, will assist in placing a much larger number of sightless workers in such callings. The chief value of the Act lies in the fact that it will reassure employers who labor under the misapprehension that a blind worker is a greater accident risk than a normal worker,—which the facts show is not the case where a properly trained sightless man or woman is judiciously placed.

The annual tag day in Toronto for the support of the Institute occurs on May 1st, and SATURDAY NIGHT wishes to re-affirm its past declarations that no appeal to the public throughout the year is more worthy of generous support.

FEW of us are aware of the nature of the abuses which led to the rejection at the polls of the Spanish monarchical party; or, indeed, of how far the retiring Bourbon regime lived up to conditions of limited monarchy such as understood by us. But it seems a very rash assumption to hold that the creation in Spain of a single republic or series of republics will necessarily mean betterments for the people. The idea that there is something particularly sacred or desirable about the republican form of government is just as absurd as the old doctrine of the divine right of kings. In the 19th century Spain tried an experiment with a republic for a time and was glad to return to monarchy. In an imperial

What of Spain's Future?

THE last years of that century were disastrous to the Spanish Crown, when the last overseas remnants of a once great Empire which had imposed its language, religion, architecture and institutions on the greater part of the Western hemisphere were swept away. But Spain and the monarchy survived that blow, and save for internal disturbances in recent years, the reign of King Alfonso has been one of peace.

"ABDICATION"

Centre, Alfonso, former King of Spain, who has qualified his statement of "abdication" by suggesting that he might change his mind should conditions in Spain some day prove more favorable to himself. Left, the former Queen of Spain photographed with her mother, Princess Beatrice. Right, Prince Du Piedmont (the taller), with Prince Asturio, sons of Alfonso.

Political corruption has always been the curse of all Spanish countries and there is no evidence that such evils ever diminish under republican institutions. Monarchical Britain and monarchical Italy are to-day much more free from political corruption than the United States, not to speak of the Latin American republics. Moreover, the tendency of Spanish republics, whether at home or abroad, is toward revolution and civil war. While every humane person wishes to see Spain under its new potentates settle down to a long era of peace and ultimate prosperity, the retirement of King Alfonso offers no guarantee of any such denouement.

IT IS not only in the province of Quebec, where the provincial general elections (according to pretty well accredited rumor) are to be held at the end of May, that the political pot is bubbling over. In New Brunswick the *cognoscenti* are freely predicting that there is going to be a shake-up in the provincial cabinet before June has sped very far on its course. The shake-up is stated to occur, it is said, in connection with the elevation, which is believed to be impending, of Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Premier of the province, to the bench of the appellate division of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick.

Shake-up in New Brunswick

As the division in question opens its next session during the first week of June, it is reasonable to expect that, if Mr. Baxter is going to be appointed thereto, the appointment will be made in time for him to take his seat at the opening of the session.

Mr. Baxter has been Premier of New Brunswick for nearly six years, having returned from the federal field in 1925, in order to assume the leadership of the Conservative party in the province. At that time, Hon. C. D. Richards, the present Minister of Lands and Mines, who had been acting as leader of the Conservatives, made way for Mr. Baxter. If (as seems likely) he now succeeds Mr. Baxter in the premiership, he will be reaping the reward of his self-sacrifice of six years ago. He will certainly, in that case, be more fortunate than was Hon. W. L. Hall, Attorney-General of the adjoining province of Nova Scotia, in somewhat analogous circumstances, on the occasion of Hon. E. N. Rhodes' resignation of the premiership of that province last year.

If Mr. Richards becomes Prime Minister of New Brunswick, he will, presumably, give up the portfolio of Lands and Mines, and, as he is a lawyer, he will probably combine, with the premiership, the office of Attorney-General, as Mr. Baxter has done. In any case, any changes in the make-up of the cabinet will probably include the advancement of Hon. L. D. P. Tilley, the president of the executive council, to be a holder of a portfolio.

CHICAGO'S MAJOR OPERATION A SUCCESS

Elimination of Big Bill Thompson a Complete Surgical Performance—Moral Rather Than Political Turnover—Business Restored to Civic Administration—Liquor Enforcement Still a Grave Problem

By PAUL R. LEACH



THE NEW BROOM

Anton J. Cermak, Mayor-elect, who says he is going to make Chicago safe for the second World's Fair in 1933.

THERE is a different, a more healthy feeling in Chicago today. It has a new mayor, Anton Joseph Cermak, the first foreign-born mayor in the city's history, the man who was elected on April 7 to succeed William Hale Thompson, of Colonial lineage—of ingrown Colonial lineage one might add.

The feeling is rather comparable to that which an ordinary human individual experiences after a major surgical operation which has proved successful. He eats better, his circulation is improved, his sleep is undisturbed, his nerves no longer give him the jitters. Chicago has had a major operation in the removal of Thompson. Already its sadly neglected streets and alleys are being repaired. Its new mayor is appointing to important municipal posts men of undoubted integrity and he has told the acting chief of police that for the next four years politics and the business of policing the second city of the new world will not mix, that the job is put squarely up to one John H. Alcock, who is responsible, that he will have no interference from any politicians and, in effect, the new mayor has added in conclusion, "God help you if you don't deliver."

One of the last official acts of Chief Alcock under Thompson was to transfer four police captains who had been giving good service to innocuous positions. His first act under Mayor Cermak was that of restoring those men—transferred by Thompson's order because they were democrats—to their old posts. Alcock had telephoned Cermak to offer his congratulations.

"Thanks," Cermak grunted bluntly. "It would be better for you to put those four captains back to work."

That bluntness and unemotionalism is characteristic of the new mayor of Chicago. Born near Prague, Bohemia, and brought to the Illinois coal fields by the illiterate miner who was his father, when less than one year old, Anton Cermak grew up in the poverty that only miner families knew in those days. He moved to Chicago when he was 20 years old, went into politics and real estate at the same time, and he has made a fortune variously estimated at \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000. He has been active in Chicago and Cook County politics for thirty years and he knows all the ropes. He is a Liberal, a wet, a Democrat. Chicago under his guidance will probably be as wide open as a city its size can be—or cannot help being—but if Cermak sticks to his promises the police business of "shaking down" every minor violator of laws against which a majority of the citizens of Chicago have expressed themselves as opposed, has stopped.

There are many explanations for the rather complete turnover in Chicago's municipal affairs. Perhaps the best and most apt explanation is that Big Bill Thompson went too far once too often and compelled Chicago to repudiate him. The people in British countries may have been amused at Thompson's international antics but even as Chicago smiled it writhed when Thompson threatened to punch King George's snout. Thompson had a bad case of ingrown nationalism. It was "America First" with him as a political slogan while the city of which he was mayor was receiving unjust ridicule the world over. He yelled about national and international affairs and avoided Chicago issues that cried out for his attention.

Chicago is patriotic American. Its population contains many colonial Americans with a majority, however, whose parents or they themselves came from European countries. Some of its newer immigration is undigested and causes the worst kind of bellyaches at times, but when trouble outside its borders threatens Chicago is loyal first to American principles and, second, to the world wide call of fair play and decency.

Instead of seriously trying to fuse the melting pot's contents wholesomely, Thompson offended first the minority of Chicagoans who trace their parentage back to the days when America did have a fight with King George, and, second, he offended the majority of Chicagoans whose root in this country is more recent than the civil war. The war with King George III has long been ended and if any verification of that is needed one need but look for the outposts between Canada and the United States—or at the Illinois licenses on automobiles going through customs.

Chicago wished a municipal house-cleaning instead

of a senseless tirade against foreign countries by its Mayor. Out of a million votes Thompson received a plurality of only 83,000 in 1927 when he ran for his third term, but when his campaign for a fourth term began in 1931 he found himself in a strange situation. He was deserted by every member of the Republican party with any real claim to leadership in Chicago. He fought through a primary and won the nomination as a minority choice, and then appealed to all elements of the party to unite behind his candidacy for the good of the Republican party and the salvation of the nation. A member of the national congress, from Peoria, Ill., William E. Hull, even came into Chicago to make orations for Thompson with the amazing plea that if Thompson were not re-elected as a Republican, the whole nation would go to the dogs next year by electing a Democrat to be President. This followed on the heels of Thompson's own attack upon President Hoover, a Republican. Thompson did not approve of Hoover, and said so in his speeches.

Thompson's campaign of ridicule directed against his principal primary opponent, Municipal Judge John Homer Lyle, reached limits theretofore unscalped even by Thompson. As usual Thompson created sore spots within the Republican party but he and his managers confidently expected to ride rough shod again over those sore spots and whip the party factions into line for him "for the good of the party." But it did not work.

CERMAK was nominated at the Democratic primary but by fewer votes than cast by the Republicans. On a straight party division Thompson should have been elected by a large majority, but lest those political analysts who are not familiar with Chicago say that the Cermak election means that the normally Republican Chicago has turned democratic for the state and national elections of 1932; let us look for a moment at the figures.

In the February 24 primary a total of 871,364 votes were cast, which was 200,000 fewer than the total cast in the April 7 election. Of that total primary vote the voters registered as Republicans cast a



THE WOODSHED

—Shoemaker in the Chicago "Daily News."

total of 626,285, of which they gave Thompson 296,242, Lyle, 228,401, 99,506 to Arthur F. Albert and 12,000 to two other minor candidates. Those registered as Democrats cast a total of 245,089 votes in the primary, of which Cermak was given 236,260. Add to the total Democratic vote the ballots marked in the primary for Lyle and Albert and split the 200,000 additional votes cast in the election evenly between Cermak and Thompson, and Cermak's total would be 672,996. Cermak's total vote in the election was 667,529.

That would serve to answer the question of what

became of the Republican votes in the election and also dissipate the theory that Chicago has definitely "gone Democratic". It was a revolution against Thompson and the arrogance and impudence of those who had attached themselves to him—a general uprising against all things that signified Thompson.

Why did that happen?

Turn from the tangible to the intangible for the answer. Weigh against Thompson his inability to draw into his election campaign the factions he had abused in the primary, his continuous clowning, his vicious methods of campaigning with nearly every blow struck by him landing by intent below the belt, add a dash of discontent with the party in power because of the economic depression, Thompson's prating about national and international affairs when conditions at home needed repair, and the arrogance and impudence of those surrounding him, and you have the answer.

Thompson's greatest personal mistake in the campaign was carrying on his program of ridicule. It had carried him through the primary and he believed it would serve him as well in the election. He called Cermak a crook, a thief, hooted at Cermak's English—which is good in spite of Thompson's attempts to have it appear that Cermak was so much of a "foreigner" that he could not speak it—then added the crowning insult. He spoke of Cermak as a "bohunk".

Now Chicago happens to contain in its citizenship, as I noted before, a majority of men and women who themselves or whose parents came to America from foreign lands. They have resented the application of nicknames such as "wop", "bohunk", "sheeny", just as fair-minded men and women of colonial lineage smarted with them. Thompson called Julius Rosenwald, beloved of Jewry the world over, a "fake philanthropist", and then in addition to referring to Cermak as a "bohunk" in his speeches, called him a "Jew hater", said he had called the Germans "Huns" during the world war, had compelled the Irish to stand aside when he became the party candidate, and had "fired the negro kiddie caddies" on the forest preserves of Cook County, over which Cermak had jurisdiction as President of the County Board. And then when Cermak's speakers said Thompson was dragging religious and racial differences into the campaign, Thompson blandly asserted in his speeches that Cermak was causing racial differences, not he.

Thompson carried only five of the city's fifty wards. Three of those five are negro by good majorities and in the other two, negroes come close to a majority.

Chicago's leading citizens have faith in Cermak. They know him as a politician, of course, and anybody with any gumption knows that he will "take care of" members of his party in political appointments. However, he has a start in his administration which promises a great deal. He will be the World Fair Mayor of Chicago, for the "Century of Progress of Exposition" is to be held there in 1933. He has a terrific job ahead of him for the city's finances are in a thoroughly muddled condition. That is not altogether due to Thompson and Thompsonism for the city and county are two years behind in assessing taxes but it is significant to note that in spite of that the county, under Cermak's administration, reduced its tax rate for 1929 bills now being mailed, while the rate has gone up 19 per cent on bills for 1929 now being mailed to Chicago municipal tax payers.

Cermak has confronting him the absolute necessity of effecting economy in city affairs. He started on an economy programme on the very day that he took office, two days after his election, when he ordered discharged from city payrolls 3000 persons placed there by Thompson as sixty day appointees, which is possible under the civil service laws. The dropping of those 3000 meant an annual saving in wages of nearly \$4,000,000. Cermak said the 3000 were useless and would not be replaced. All Thompson department heads were dropped immediately and ranking civil service employees in each department were made acting heads of their departments pending appointment of new cabinet heads. Francis X. Busch, a prominent Chicago attorney who served as corporation counsel under the former Democratic mayor, William E.



"VESTI LA GUIBBA..."

Big ("Top") Bill Thompson, who played the clown once too often.

Dever, 1923-1927, was returned to that post. Col. Albert A. Sprague, of the wholesale grocery firm of Sprague & Warner, was made Commissioner of Public Works. They began pruning their department payrolls and dropped approximately 150 more persons whose pay ranged from \$2,000 to \$10,000 annually. Another economy of about \$1,000,000 a year.

Busch has had the offer of service as "dollar a year men" of some of the ablest attorneys in the city to help him straighten out the city's law department, and he has accepted. That will mean close to another \$1,000,000 judged by the standards of payment in the previous administration.

CERMAK is the opposite of Thompson in many ways. Like Thompson he is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine and has been prominent in free masonry, but he is the antithesis of a clown or showman. He is a poor orator, does not care for public appearances and avoids them when possible. Thompson loved the lime-light and parades. Cermak is given to a Teutonic bluntness and conciseness in his utterances, instead of hedging. Throughout his campaign he spoke on local issues and did not once raise his voice on international questions, while Thompson talked "foreign entanglements" and the League of Nations and the World Court. Cermak saw no reason why they should be spoken of in a Chicago municipal election. If he has any opinion on the League or the Court it has never been uttered publicly.

He did talk once or twice on one national issue—prohibition. Thompson is a wet, but he has wavered at times in the last twelve years, and has been acceptable to the Anti-Saloon League. Cermak has always been a "wet". Back in 1905, when it was unpopular for anybody in politics to be a "wet", he was secretary of what was called the United Societies for Local Self Government—generally abbreviated to "United Societies". That was a group composed largely of Germans, Bohemians and others of European stock who wanted no interference with their beer drinking. The United Societies, with Cermak as spokesman, fought principally against enforcement of inactive Sunday closing blue laws, and he first came into conflict with Thompson in 1915 when Big Bill made a gesture for support of the dry element—and he got it—by enforcing the old Sunday closing law which had seldom been observed before.

Cermak as Mayor now is in an odd position and how serious that may become is yet to be seen. Louis Lincoln Emmerson, Governor of Illinois, has vetoed a bill that had passed both houses of the state legislature for repeal of the state Search and Seizure Act, otherwise the state law for enforcement of the federal Volstead law.

Like every other American city of any size Chicago has its speakeasies where very poor whisky, gin and impossible beer may be had at premium prices. Policemen in Chicago, not without cause, have been accused of making a fair living at "shaking down" proprietors of these speakeasies, but Cermak's friends have said that, with the state law repealed, he as Mayor could prevent policemen from having anything to do with the illicit liquor vendors. It was expected that the repeal measure would be signed by the Governor but now Cermak has to face as Thompson did before him, the problem of enforcing an unchanged and unenforceable state prohibition law. New York has repealed its state enforcement law which gives municipal authorities the excuse that they are not bound to an unpopular federal law and enforcement falls upon a handful of federal officers. It had been expected that the same situation would obtain in Chicago—but owing to the Governor's veto the state law remains effective.

The guess of the Liberals in Chicago is that, except in flagrant cases of violation, the police will do little co-operating with federal enforcement officers and continue to add to the growing condition of nullification that exists nearly everywhere else in the United States with regard to the Eighteenth Amendment.



LAURELS FOR LORD WILLINGDON

On his departure from Victoria station, London, recently, the new Governor-General of India was accorded laurels and other decorations by English and Hindu friends. The lady at right is the Countess of Oxford (Mrs. Asquith).

THE "ABDICATION" OF KING ALFONSO

Chequered History of the Bourbon Spanish Dynasty—Characteristics of the Retiring Monarch—Personal Courage His Most Outstanding Quality

By A. R. RANDALL-JONES

IT HAS been the lot of King Alfonso XIII to gain more popularity in other countries than he has, apparently, been able to retain in his own. The Spanish republicans having won a resounding victory over the monarchists at the recent elections, he has decided to withdraw, with his family, from the land over which he has reigned for some forty-five years. It would seem to be erroneous to speak of his "abdication". What he appears to have done is to withdraw from Spain for the time being, in the expectation that the tide of public feeling will, ere long, again turn in his favor and recall him to his seat on the throne. From the past chequered history of his country, and, it may be added, of his own dynasty, such an expectation need not be considered a fantastic one.

If, meanwhile, he goes to reside in England, he will be living in a country where he has long enjoyed a considerable measure of popularity. "All the world loves a lover"—and it was in that romantic capacity that Alfonso first impressed himself on the British public mind, when he "came a-courting" Princess Ena of Battenberg, granddaughter of Queen Victoria, and niece of King Edward VII, herself one of the most popular of British princesses.

He was but a youth of twenty at that time and a remarkably high-spirited and even "larky" youth he was, but withal possessed of a good deal of attractiveness. It should be mentioned, by the way, that, before his wooing of Princess Ena, the possibility of his marriage to another British princess—the Duke of Connaught's daughter, Princess Patricia—had been very seriously discussed in the most exalted circles. In fact, this possibility had engaged the attention of the late Lord Balfour, then Prime Minister, who had some consultation with the Archbishop of Canterbury over the religious difficulty that might be involved were a princess in the line of succession, though remote, it is true, to the British throne to marry a Roman Catholic monarch. The idea, however, was dropped—mainly, it was said, because Princess Patricia was disinclined for the suggested alliance.

Those were days when piquant—or supposedly piquant—gossip about notabilities of all kinds had lately come into immense favor with the enormous clientele of the British halfpenny press. To the writers and readers of this sort of fare, the youthful King of Spain was a veritable godsend. How he turned "cart-wheels" along the corridors of Windsor Castle, how devoted a lover he was, how he contrived to see the sights of London town, as another Haroun al Raschid, his proficiency in sports, his democratic bearing—all these high matters and much else beside were ridden to death in the papers. Thus the Spanish King's characteristics—or reputed characteristics—became a subject of familiarity in tens of thousands of homes in Great Britain.

Moreover, he made himself genuinely liked wherever he went in that country. While from his mother, who was a Habsburg, he derived a pride in the splendor and etiquette of courts, he inherited from his father the traditional Bourbon charm of manner. While never of a "bookish" turn, he has always been an accomplished linguist, speaking English, French and German as fluently as he does Spanish. A posthumous child, he was in early days of very delicate physique; but he repaid the care that was taken to remedy this by becoming quite exceptionally wiry and athletic. Indeed, before he grew to manhood, he came to excel in nearly all physical sports and exercises.

Mention has been made of his Bourbon ancestry. It was in 1700 that Philip, Duke of Anjou and grandson of Louis XIV, of France, the *Grand Monarque* who was always deemed a model in all that concerned the externals of kingship, if, perhaps, in little else, became King of Spain as Philip V. He was succeeded first by his brother, Ferdinand, who died childless, and then by his brother Charles III, whose eldest son,



NICETO ALCALA ZAMORA
First President of the Spanish Republic.

Charles IV, was deposed by Napoleon. In 1814, however, Charles's son, Ferdinand VII, again obtained the throne, and was, in his turn, succeeded by his daughter, Isabella.

ISABELLA, who married her cousin, Maria Fernando Francisco de Assisi (another Bourbon), was not, in all respects, precisely what Caesar's wife was expected to be. In addition to being too little of a prude, she allowed herself to become the tool of unscrupulous and profligate courtiers and was always sticking her fair, but frail, finger in all sorts of political pies. Altogether she accumulated for herself a considerable amount of deserved odium, and, in 1870, she was constrained to abdicate in favor of her son, Alfonso XII, who was then only thirteen years of age.

Then followed a period of great confusion in Spain. Alfonso's XII's right of succession was ignored. Amadeo, Victor Emmanuel's second son, was elected to the throne, and after two years of it, he also abdicated and a republic was set up.

Meanwhile Alfonso XII found sanctuary in England—strange what a way history has of repeating itself!—and Queen Victoria sanctioned his admission to Sandhurst, as a military cadet. He received, both from Queen Victoria and King Edward (then, of course, Prince of Wales), the utmost kindness and encouragement of his hope that he might yet wear the crown to which he had succeeded. That hope was realized. On the 31st December, 1874, the Spanish army revolted against the republic and declared for the Sandhurst cadet as king, and from Sandhurst, the seventeen-year-old refugee issued a manifesto accepting the crown.

But his troubles were not over. The Carlists—who maintained that the crown should never have gone to the giddy Isabella at all, but to Don Carlos (a brother of Ferdinand VII) and his male descendants, in view of the Salic law—refused allegiance, and another year passed before they were quelled and Alfonso XII's authority confirmed. Both Queen Victoria and the Prince gave his cause proofs of sympathy and the former, in a letter to Disraeli, said that Sir A. Layard, British ambassador at Madrid, who was not so sympathetic, well deserved the nickname of "Old Lie-Hard", which the Prince had bestowed on him.

Alfonso XII was an excellent king. He was a fine judge of men and affairs, and during his short reign peace was established at home and abroad and the national finances placed on a well regulated basis. He died in November, 1885—in his bed, of phthisis after escaping the usual crop of attempts at assassination that fall to the lot of a Spanish monarch—and, six months later, the present Alfonso was born and was proclaimed king at his birth, under the regency of his mother, Queen Christina, which continued until he legally came of age when sixteen years old.

Alfonso XIII is not lacking in wit or shrewdness. It is related of him that, several years ago, he discovered that conversations he was holding with one of his ministers were leaking out to the public. Accordingly, he summoned the minister in question to him and pressed him as to the "leakage". "Of course," he said, "you observe the strictest reticence as to these conversations?" The minister swore by all his gods that he did. "Not even your wife," said Alfonso, "hears a word about them?" "Not a word," said the minister. "Then, in that case," rejoined the King, "you must be more careful in your choice of a mistress!" That, of course, was, in vulgar parlance, a "nasty one" for the minister—but 'tis said that the thrust was as effective as it was shrewd, and that, thenceforth, the "leakage" ceased. Indeed, he is reputed to have a wide and profound knowledge of his countrymen and countrywomen—certainly not less of the latter than of the former—which he has known how to turn to account.

COURAGE is undoubtedly his most outstanding quality. That has never been questioned, and he has given innumerable proofs of it, and not by any means only in the hunting-field or at polo. If he did not chance an appeal to the army, after the recent elections, it was certainly no craven fear that deterred him. Doubtless he shrank from involving his country in fratricidal strife—and that is to his credit. Doubtless, too, he sees that to leap may mean to lose, and to wait may well mean to win—nor is that to his discredit, either. But his own intrepidity is certain. In Paris, in Madrid on his wedding-day, and again in Madrid, at the ceremony of saluting the national flag in 1913, he narrowly escaped death by assassination. On each occasion he bore himself with a coolness and dignity that showed no trace of fear. It should be mentioned, too, that he has been careful to exhibit generosity to his would-be assassins.

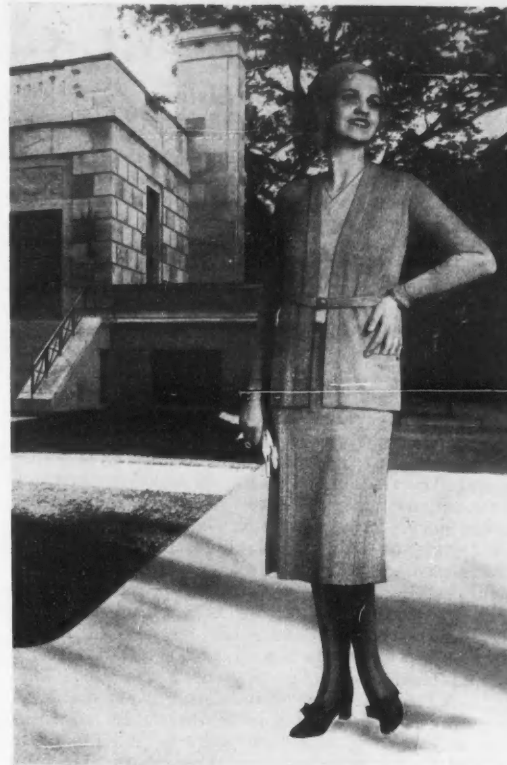
Such exhibition, of course, may be attributable to calculation as easily as to finer motives—and it has been suggested that there is another side to his character that is not quite so admirable. In short, that he can be quite ruthless, when thwarted, and quite sufficiently resolved on retribution as the portion of the thwarters. Very likely that may be so. He is, as the world knows, fond of the "sport" of bull-fighting—hardly a pastime addiction to which, one would think, is indicative of excessive tenderness of heart. Still, in Spain, in this regard, it has been like master, like man. It may be that the republican, with king-baiting no longer to be practised, will also cease to bait the bull. On the other hand, they may take to baiting the animal in unprecedentedly ferocious manner. Time will show.

But a man may be a good linguist, a proficient sportsman, witty and shrewd and courageous, without being also necessarily a wise ruler. Alfonso started his reign—that is, from the end of his mother's regency—amid very general acclaim, with the sympathy of the outside world, and with the prospect of becoming a real, national leader of his people. Somehow or other, he seems to have failed of attainment. Quite possibly not entirely, or even very largely, through his own faults, either of commission or of omission. The Spaniards, one would judge, both in the light of history and from observation of their present-day ways, are "kittie cattle" to govern. But one misses one's guess if, at more than one of the fateful crossroads of his reign, Alfonso has not taken the wrong path.

In the early years of his reign his good intentions were taken for granted and the responsibility for their delayed realization was laid on the shoulders of others. But, as time went on, it seemed to become increasingly clear that not for him was the reforming temperament. With the failure of Antonio Maura's far-reaching measures of reform, he allowed himself to be thrown back more and more on the forces of reaction for support. Reactionary measures provoked a wave of syndicated terrorism, succeeded, in its turn, by de Rivera's directorate and dictatorship. A bitter outcome to an early promise of singular hope.

In justice to Alfonso, it ought to be added that, throughout the Great War, when Spain's position was extremely difficult, and his own personal position superlatively so, he remained scrupulously neutral and rendered really inestimable service, in many directions, to humanity.

He would probably not be a bad guesser who would hazard the conjecture that the republic that has now been set up is but a transient phase in the governance of Spain. The *genre* of the people is not for the exuberant manifestations—not to say crudities—of which the modern republic—so unlike that of which Plato conceived—is almost invariably and inevitably the vehicle. The Roman Catholic church in Spain is certainly not in favor of a republic form of government—especially when the first move of the republic is to seek to lower its prestige and circumscribe its powers—and, with the exception of a very small number of Protestants and Jews, that Church enjoys the adherence of the whole population. The army does not appear to have given any decisive inkling of its mind, but in the past it has shown itself to be monarchist. It is worth noting, however, that while Alfonso has always been *persona gratissima* with British army officers, on account of his prowess in field sports and his general "snap", he has not always been so much admired by the officers of his own army. There has always been a feeling in the Spanish officers' corps that Alfonso has been too lavish with rewards for the drones, and too penurious with them for the working bees, among his officers.



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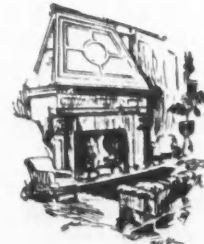
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Always the Debonair Monarch—A photograph of Alfonso taken shortly before the abdication.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

By E. C. BUCHANAN

Too Few Sisters

WHAT Canada needs, or at any rate what Parliament Hill needs, is a Prime Minister with ever so many sisters to give in marriage. One sister is emphatically not enough. How much more endurable a dreary, more or less futile, session of parliament would be if twice, say, in the course of it, the House of Commons would call it six o'clock when it is still but half past four, the sergeant-at-arms would hide the mace, and everybody, whether possessed of morning coats or not, would adjourn to the Chateau Laurier to salute a sister of the Prime Minister who had become a bride, to drink her health at the command of the King's representative, to felicitate the fortunate bridegroom and commiserate with the unfortunate brother, to mingle, as far as the crush permitted mingling, with those who, elected or appointed, operate the machine of state! In such circumstances, I submit, not only would the session be less afflicting to the nerves of weary Press Gallery correspondents, but legislation would be brighter and better, and the entire parliamentary institution would be benefited. I suggest that at the next federal-provincial conference, an amendment to the B.N.A. Act be framed stipulating that no one shall be eligible for the premiership unless he has at least six sisters to give in marriage. But after all, what's the use? There could be only one Mildred Bennett, so, lamentable and discouraging as it is, it is in the nature of things that only once in sixty-five years of the life of the country could parliamentary proceedings be interrupted by such an occasion as we had last week. Mr. Bennett may rank with the Macdonalds and the Lauriers in the ordinary attributes of statesmanship, but in one engaging particular he outranked them: he had a sister to bestow in wedlock of whose husband all Ottawa was jealous.

The Reverse Side of It

A YEAR ago, Mr. Mackenzie King, sitting where Mr. Bennett now sits, was meeting Tory onslaughts about business depression and unemployment by reading trade and other statistics to prove that conditions were not what they seemed, that his administration had really made the country prosperous, while behind him Mr. Heenan, his Minister of Labor, was quoting other figures to prove that employment was actually higher than it had ever been. Both were resisting demands that the government should do something about the situation. Today, they are across the floor, and the changed position has produced a marked change in their attitude toward these same questions, which, of course, are again engaging the attention of the House. They are not now denying the presence of unemployment. Mr. Heenan in particular is daily conscious of it and distressed by it. But what seems to concern them both more even than the state of unemployment itself is the fact that Mr. Bennett promised to cure it and hasn't. Except in the course of the general debate which has been in progress since the session opened, there has been only one opportunity for the opposition parties to get at grips with the government about unemployment or any other matter, that opportunity being provided by the interim supply bill.

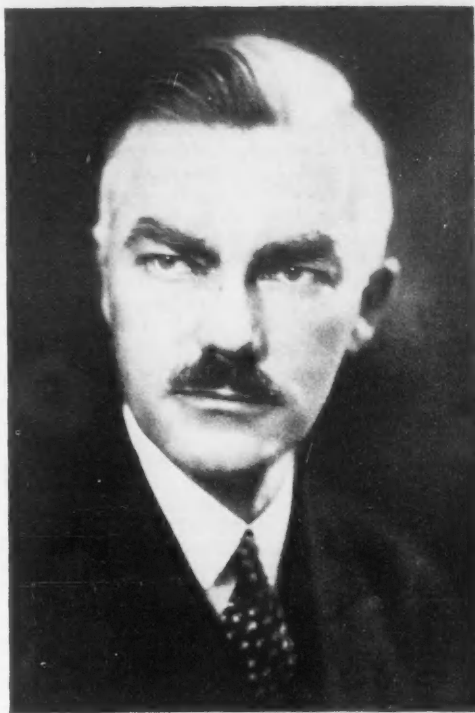
When a government proceeds to move a supply bill into committee it is open to the opposition to hold it up while it takes the ministry to task on any subject it chooses. It was none other than Mr. Heenan who took advantage of the supply bill the other day to blow up the first storm over unemployment, although, naturally, it was Mr. Woodsworth and Mr. Bourassa who furnished the thunder and lightning. The former Minister of Labor's mind did not run to quotations from the "Labor Gazette" showing the number of people employed, but to statements in the Prime Minister's campaign speeches suggesting that everybody was to be employed. As for Mr. King, the situation was such as would require his attention later, but for the present what concerned him was the question: What did Mr. Bennett mean when he said he would cure unemployment? That was the word on which parliament and the country waited, and he was going to force it from the Prime Minister sooner or later. So that there are two phases of the problem of unemployment before parliament and agitating the minds of members, namely, the actual state of unemployment itself and the position of the Prime Minister in respect of it by reason of his pre-election promises.

The first phase is clearly giving Mr. Bennett concern, is admittedly receiving his most serious attention, and he is going to do something about it. He subdued the storm the other day by assuring the House that when it had put itself into a position to get down to the actual business of the session by disposing of the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne he would announce a government policy in respect of unemployment. The storm cleared the air to that extent. As for the second phase of the matter, it doesn't seem to bother him much—he is too much occupied with the first. He merely replies to Mr. King that he cannot be expected, promises or no promises, to put right in eight months what was nine years in being put wrong.

Mr. Bennett and the Reds

AS FOR Mr. Woodsworth, who, in his concern for the distressed, surpassed in the passionate earnestness for which he is famous all the performances he had ever before given, he has the distinction of having had his predictions come true almost before they were uttered. He said there would be riots unless something was done, and lo, there were riots even as he spoke. It is to be hoped he will be satisfied with the fulfillment of one prediction, for he said also that unless Mr. Bennett prevented it, Canada would undergo the experiences of Russia, and that, as current popular expressiveness has it, would be just too bad. Mr. Woodsworth doesn't want it, for he is not, contrary to what some people have come to suppose, a communist himself, but there were communists at the doors while he spoke and they would have been heartened had they heard him.

Stout fellows, those communists with the Russian names, who came here to demand the dole. Failing utterly in their mission, they demanded transportation home and were turned down, and when Senator Robertson offered to stand them lunch out of his own



E. C. BUCHANAN

Ottawa correspondent of "Saturday Night", recently elected President of the Parliamentary Press Gallery, an honor coveted by all political writers, which, during the past sixty years has been held by many noted Canadians.

pocket they stood on their dignity and spurned the offer. Too proud to eat, they pulled up their belts and paraded before the doors of parliament.

In rendering their mission the utmost in the way of failures, Mr. Bennett gave a characteristic display of decisiveness. He told them, in terms that left no room for doubt of his meaning, that never so long as he was Prime Minister would Canada have non-contributory unemployment insurance—the dole; that he would not bonus idleness.

The Safety Valve Operating

THE debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne is approaching, as I write, the endurance record of 1926 when it ran for five weeks. If the record is not surpassed we will be lucky, for Chief Government Whip Simpson tells me just now that a second amendment is in preparation down in the southeast corner. That would give those who haven't been able to say enough under the forty minute rule a chance to start over again. One hundred members have already spoken and Hansard is growing apace. No doubt it all serves some purpose. Perhaps it is a relieving exhaust through the safety valve. At the least, it is revealing the fact that there is a lot of talent and worth among the new members in this parliament. One redeeming feature of the prolongation of the debate on the address is that it is using up the days which would otherwise be devoted to discussion of academic resolutions by enthusiastic private members with special cures of their own for the ills of the country. The members are talking themselves out of a chance to get on with their own particular resolutions.

With a general election impending in Quebec and with the representation of that province in the Commons divided, there seems to be something of a competition in progress between Quebec Tory and Quebec Liberal members for the championship of French racial and religious rights. That would explain the none too gentle compliments which have been directed at Premier Anderson from both sides of the House, and also, perhaps, the unusual number of speeches in the French language. Members who have regularly spoken in English in other sessions are now impressing their native language on the House. It is all regarded here as in the nature of a subtle effort to assist the respective parties in the Quebec elections.

Policies to Be Announced

THE interest of parliament is in the future. Members await three developments that will measure the duration of the session; Mr. Bennett's first budget, his unemployment policy, and his agricultural policy. He has said he would announce his policy with regard to unemployment when the present discussion was out of the way, while he has yet to move in connection with his assurance at Regina of some direct relief, in conjunction with the provincial governments. No indication is visible of what is to be forthcoming in these matters. As for the budget, its preparation, one surmises, is one of the Prime Minister's heaviest labors just now. The interests seeking further protection are not being bashful about making known their desires, and of course Mr. Bennett is finding out for himself, as is his invariable way, just what their requirements actually are.

A couple of opposition members are seeking to be helpful. Doctor Donnelly, a likeable fire-eater from Willow Bunch, Saskatchewan, would solve the wheat problem by fixing the price of the fifty million bushels of wheat consumed in Canada at \$1.50 a bushel and using the "profit" to bonus the export price. If it would get the wheat growers out of their distress, the Canadian consumers might be persuaded to consent to bearing the load, but practical economists say it wouldn't work because of the small amount of home consumption wheat in the total of production. Then Mr. Hanbury, who recently came from Vancouver, would settle the whole economic problem by reducing wages twenty per cent, and all other things such as freight rates, taxes, cost of living, accordingly.

There is no such thing as being immune from being stung by bees. No beekeeper escapes without some stings. A sting usually hurts, no matter how many times one has been stung, but a person builds up an immunity to the after effects of the sting, and consequently many beekeepers seldom experience swelling and itching after receiving a sting.

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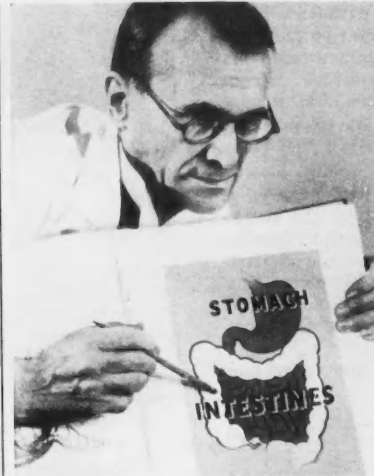
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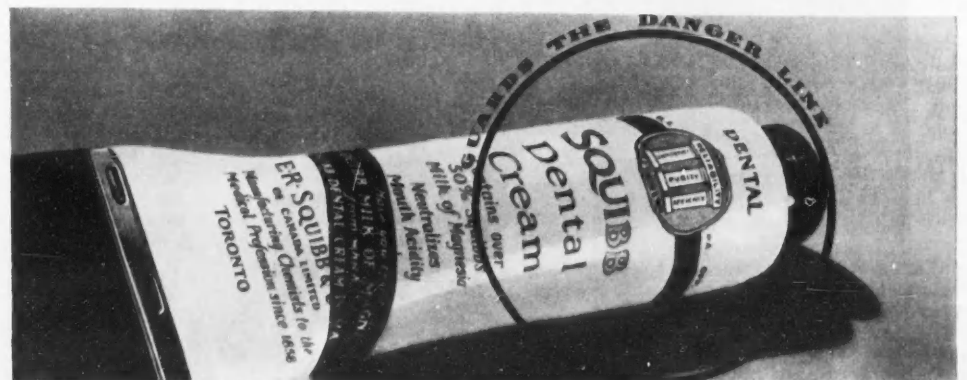
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MUSICAL EVENTS

The New York Idea

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE New York idea, for which the Greeks had a name, pervades "Strictly Dishonorable" which opened at the Royal Alexandra Theatre on April 20th. This highly amusing comedy's sensational run in New York is not to be attributed solely to the fact that it contains the "last word" in bedroom scenes, but rather to the genuine humor and spirit which lifts it above the average Broadway sex show.

The local censor did some hard thinking over the comedy and ordered a change, which, to my way of thinking, is an improvement. Many Canadians who saw the piece in New York have avidly recalled for the benefit of their friends an episode in which the guileless heroine was publicly disrobed in the apartment of a popular Italian tenor who has instantly won her heart. In the Toronto presentation she changes to pyjamas behind a screen,—and this seems really more in keeping with the character of an unsophisticated girl, however willing she may be to learn something of the realities of life.

The action takes place in one of the hundreds of speakies of the Times Square theatrical district which are part of the heritage of the Volstead Act. This particular speakie happens to be kept by Italians, and its atmosphere justifies a dictum which a Toronto police sergeant of Ulster origin once uttered in my presence, "Thim furriners has very queer ideas of morality". If "Strictly Dishonorable" has a moral at all it is that priggish young men who cannot carry bootleg liquor with equanimity, should refrain from taking their unsophisticated sweethearts into the zone of temptation. In this case the fair damsel, though certainly a willing candidate for companionate marriage escapes undamaged, but it might not happen that way in real life. However, the author, Preston Sturges, manages to develop a denouement rich in wholesome sentiment out of a series of smoky, not to say lurid, episodes.

Mr. Sturges is a playwright so promising that I shall look forward to his future plays with pleasant anticipation. He has not only a fine sense of fun but a gift for characterization, and the type of wit that gives a droll twist to every situation. His heroine though wilful and indiscreet is thoroughly understandable, and is most delightfully acted by Elizabeth Love, a charming ingenue with a soft and wooing Southern accent. The Italian tenor who wins her heart is also attractively impersonated by Cesar Romero a graceful, sincere and magnetic artist. Another very clever Italian actor, Rudolfo Badaloni, gives a capital study of the proprietor of the speakie. Joseph McCallon is admirable in the difficult role of the discarded lover. Willard Dashiell gives an ingratiating study of a good-hearted Tammany judge and Robert Bunce Williams is very amusing as an accommodating policeman. Altogether the performance reflects credit on the skill of its producers, Brock Pemberton and Antoinette Perry.

Ten-Piano Ensemble

THERE is a story of a Scot who said to an Englishman, "Ye like music ye say; weel you should have been at Peebles on Armistice night. Sax-and-twenty pipers in one hall, a' playing different tunes t'ance." Fortunately Miss Mona Bates' recent experiment of presenting an ensemble of ten grand pianos in one phalanx proved a much more agreeable experience. Truth to tell, I have not enjoyed myself so much in many an evening,—due at once to the skill of the half-score young pianists who are her pupils, the charm of the programme and the novelty of the surroundings.

Miss Bates is assuredly a great little showman as well as a very able teacher and director. The investiture and lighting facilities of the new Eaton Auditorium lent themselves to showmanship, and an experiment was made in changing lights to suggest the changing moods of the compositions played. It was disconcerting at first, but when one got used to it, rather agreeable, especially in lighter tints. Then ten girls in black satin directoire gowns with white ruffles, of themselves made a charming picture; and the whole entertainment was far removed from

the cold formalities of the average pupils' recital.

Notwithstanding picturesque embellishments, musical interest was paramount. Miss Bates herself conducted and despite diminutive stature, marshalled and controlled her forces so well that precision, verve and beauty of expression characterized every number. Like all pianists taking up the baton for the first time, she was inclined to make too much use of her arms, but unquestionably inspired both her pupils and her listeners. The young ladies in alphabetical order were Misses Jean Agar, Madeline Bone, Margaret Brown, Alma Cockburn, Etta Coles, Adele Doney, Winnifred Dowell, Naomi Granatstein, Marjorie Lockhart and Mary McKinnon Shore. The tone of all was admirable and technical proficiency so complete that if there were any lapses I did not detect them.

The programme was singularly ambitious, including transcriptions of three famous orchestral compositions: Liszt's "Les Preludes", Moussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition" and Saint-Saens' "Carnival of Animals". The Liszt number was not particularly impressive, but the more piquant works which followed,—bundles of brilliant and varied musical sketches,—went much better. It was regrettable that the hall was darkened during the Moussorgsky work. His "Pictures" should be followed with a programme to get a full sense of the imagination and humor of some of the episodes. The tonal effect in the finale, "The Great Gate of Kiev", was splendid. Saint-Saens' animal sketches are always delightful. The audience was naturally pleased with the refined rendering of "The Swan", and the notes of the "Cuckoo" passed from piano to piano, were exquisitely rendered. Saint-Saens in this work perpetrated a joke; he classified pianists among animals, and humorously typified scale-practice in a way that captivates listeners. The leadership of Miss Margaret Brown at first piano in these orchestral works was excellent.

Finally Miss Bates presented a group of piano numbers of charm and interest, a Bach Chorale; the Chopin Etude, Opus 25, No. 1; Guion's distinguished arrangement of the folk tune, "Turkey in the Straw"; Grainger's "Londonderry Air" and the Schubert-Tausig "March Militaire". Miss Bates was so thoroughly *en rapport* with her audience in this series and had worked her forces up to such enthusiasm, that everyone was roused to delight. In "Turkey in the Straw" half the audience wanted to get up and dance. The ensemble playing in the "March Militaire" was also masterly. The temperament and technical brilliance of Miss Adele Doney, who took the first piano for this series, stamped her as one of the most promising of young Canadian pianists.

Other Events

LAST week the Mendelssohn Choir of Toronto gave a concert at popular prices in Massey Hall. To do this it was necessary to dispense with an orchestra and soloists. The result was that lovers of the purely choral had their innings and were given the enjoyment of a program whose choice numbers were selected from the February concerts. The choir was in splendid form and the evening was one of pure choral delight.

THE Conservatory String Quartet's recital last week was easily the best they have given us so far. The Mozart Flute quartet (flute, violin, viola and cello) was enchantingly played, while Elgar's Piano Quintet proved of extraordinary interest and was given a reading that was marked by skill and fine musical understanding. The assisting players were Wilma Stevenson, pianist, and Walter Whitaker, flautist.

Music Notes

THE Hart House Quartet's complete program for Saturday night is as follows: Cesar Franck quartet, Beethoven quartet in F minor, Opus 95, and Tschaiakowsky quartet in D major.

WITH the coming of that exquisitely melodious operetta, "Blossom Time", at the Royal Alexandra Theatre this Monday evening, it may be of especial interest to our readers to know that every character visualized in the play was an intimate associate of the great Franz Schubert, and closely allied with his life and musical achievements; and while a certain dramatic license has been taken in weaving the various episodes of his history into a play of romance and beauty, the authors have exercised a delicacy in narrative and in-



"BLOSSOM TIME" ONCE MORE
Greta Alpert and John Charles Gilbert in the revival of the perennial musical favorite which comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre next week.

cident that gives a motivating action of authenticity and sympathy. The cast and production at the Royal Alexandra Theatre comes here direct from the sensational revival at the Ambassador Theatre, New York City. Conspicuously prominent in the large cast is John Charles Gilbert, who made such an enormous triumph as Franz Schubert in 1928. Robert Lee Allen is again the unctuous and rollicking Kranz. Clifford Newdahl the glorious Baron von Schober; Joseph Lertora the dashing Count Sharnoff; the statuesque and golden-voiced Gladys Baxter as Bella Bruna; Greta Alpert, one of the most gifted sopranos on the American stage, as the bewitching Mitzi; Marie Starnier and Mary Wilkins as her two colleagues, "Kitzi" and "Fritzi" and Millie Freeman. In fact, the cast and ensemble is accredited with being the most perfectly balanced that has ever given life, melody and vitality to this glorious Baron von Schober; Joseph

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who will appear in Massey Hall April 29th, uses but ONE piano, the

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THE BOOKSHELF

By HAROLD F. SUTTON

Literary Vitriol

"Gin and Bitters", by "A. Riposte"; Oxford University Press, Toronto; Price \$2.50.

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE jacket which encloses this book describes it as "a Novel about a Novelist who writes Novels about other Novelists"; an assertion more accurate than those usually found on jackets. "Riposte" is a fencing term signifying a counter thrust, and we are informed that the pseudonym cloaks a well known English novelist, whose identity will be disclosed later. The book is an attempt in the guise of fiction to defame one of the most brilliant of English novelists, William Somerset Maugham. There have recently been several guesses at the identity of the literary vitriol thrower who wrote it and, possibly because of its relentless venom, some have assumed that it is of feminine authorship.

The title itself is obviously a satire on that of Maugham's most recent and delightful novel, "Cakes and Ale", and it is necessary to say something of that performance in reviewing "Gin and Bitters". "Cakes and Ale" presented as leading characters, three novelists; one, the narrator, was obviously Mr. Maugham "in person"; another was generally regarded as a pungent if unkind satire on Mr. Hugh Walpole; and the third was a supposed Victorian novelist who had survived that era and whose career formed the major theme of the tale. The grotesque ignorance of many English literary commentators was revealed when some of them jumped to the conclusion that the old Victorian was a close study of the late Thomas Hardy.

To anyone acquainted with the career of Hardy, whose life story at the time of his death three years ago had been an open book for nearly 50 years, this assumption was nonsensical, but so far did the myth go that Mr. Maugham was obliged to make a public denial. Clearly his alleged Victorian was an imaginary character in which Maugham had blended certain aspects of the life of John Masefield, Joseph Conrad, and Thomas Hardy, and possibly a few others. The early adventures of Maugham's ancient were obviously suggested by some of Masefield's experiences but that was as far as his literary "photography" went. The main thread of interest was supplied by a typical Maugham creation, a woman of loose morals but otherwise a humorous and engaging creature. In his earlier novel, "Moon and Sixpence" Maugham had achieved a similarly composite performance, when he entwined episodes from the life of the eighteenth century painter Romney with a close study of the art and personality of the Franco-Tahitian painter Gauguin.

There has been nothing in any of Mr. Maugham's long series of brilliant books and plays to warrant so bitter an outpouring of gall and wormwood as is to be found in "Gin and Bitters". The novelist's literary life is reviewed pretty thoroughly from a hostile point of view beginning with his youthful study of Cockney life "Lisa of Lambeth" published in the nineties and certain episodes of his career biographically, his sojourns in Tahiti, Malaysia and China, the writing of "The Painted Veil", "Moon and Sixpence" and other books, always with the intent of making their author appear utterly despicable. Finally there is an attempt to peer into the future by picturing an unhappy old age and lonesome death at which his only friend is the cockney woman who had been his mistress in youth.



H. A. MANHOOD



PILLORIED

Somerset Maugham, the subject of a caustic novel, "Gin and Bitters".

The gifted novelist, May Sinclair, is noted for her studies of masculine selfishness and egotism but none has been quite so inhuman as this imaginary portrait of Somerset Maugham. The book is not without literary skill and narrative power; but nevertheless "Gin and Bitters" leaves one with a feeling that before any writer attempts defamation of such a great artist as Maugham, he should try to write as well as the subject of his hate.

In case any reader should imagine that after all this book is a veiled chronicle of fact, it should be added that the account of Maugham's student career is wholly false. He was trained as a scientist in Germany and his wife was a daughter of the famous philanthropist, Dr. Barnardo.

From Vassar to Venice

"The Nun of the Ca' Frollo: The Life and Letters of Henrietta Gardner Macy", by Clementine Bachelier and Jessie Orr White. New York, W. F. Payson. 321 pages, \$5.

By B. K. SANDWELL

AMONG the Americans and Canadians (not too few in number in recent years and rapidly increasing) who have spent in Italy something more than the time usually allotted to it by a Cook's Tour, the name of Henrietta Gardner Macy enjoys a substantial amount of a rather vague and unformulated fame. Many such must have met her personally at Murano; many others must have heard her referred to by those whose interest in Italian art and life is not confined to long dead centuries. The Canadian interest in her will now be stimulated by the fact that one of the co-authors of her biography is herself a Canadian. Miss Jessie Orr White was a student at Toronto University near the beginning of the present century, and although most of her subsequent life has been spent in the United States and Europe she is well remembered here for the vigor of her personality and the alertness of her mind. There is, however, little of the personality of either author in the book now before us, for they have both succeeded in the unselfish aim of directing all the light upon their heroine and none upon themselves.

Miss Macy belongs to a class of Americans which will have to be reckoned with in the future estimates of the American character, and which has been left out of such estimates in the past merely because it could not flourish in the mental atmosphere of the Republic from the close of the Civil War to the close of the 1929 boom; there are some reasons for hoping that that atmosphere is now becoming more tolerant.

She was born at Decatur, Illinois, in 1854, and she was absolutely devoted to the creation of beauty in art and life and utterly incapable of appreciating the value of money. She went through Vassar. Her father died, and she developed sufficient literary ability to write descriptive travel letters for a number of leading periodicals. She left for Europe in 1887, and the Continent of North America knew her no more. She was 32, and she had not married nor become a school teacher nor done anything else of the very limited alternatives which American public opinion at that time allowed to mature maidens; and her removal to Europe was undoubtedly a flight from the pressure of that public opinion. She settled in Vienna, but a great-aunt called upon her, and she left at once.

She was a woman of unlimited sympathy and unlimited courage,

and was constantly establishing the closest associations with people of the most embarrassing characters and reputations, on the strength of the appeal which they made to her pity. Eventually she set herself up in business in Venice as an artist in plaster modelling. She developed theories of education which were far in advance of her time, and put them into practice on all the children she could get hold of. By 1914 this had led her to the establishment of a school for poor children in Murano, and she had become completely Italian in heart and sympathy. Her artistic and charitable work brought her the friendship of innumerable eminent Italians, including D'Annunzio and Duse.

In 1927 a cyclone swept over the lagoons between Venice and Murano, and Miss Macy, who was afraid of nothing, set out from Venice in her gondola and was drowned. The Italian Government has built a school in one of the poorest neighborhoods of Venice, which is now in charge of the chief of Miss Macy's Italian teachers and bears the title of "The Etta Macy School for Children".

The Ca' Frollo is the name of a Venetian palace in the raftered attic of which Miss Macy lived and did her modelling for many years prior to her removal to her Murano school. The title of "The Nun of the Ca' Frollo" was conferred upon her in playful recognition of her devoted life by no less a person than Eleanor Duse. A strange title for a native of Decatur, Illinois, but the world is smaller than we think and Americans when given a chance are not so different from other people.

Two Novels

"Gay Agony", by H. A. Manhood; The Viking Press—Irwin and Gordon, Toronto; 380 pages; \$2.50.

"A Richer Dust", by Storm Jameson; Longmans, Green, Toronto; 459 pages; \$3.00.

By T. D. RIMMER

THE publication of "Nightseed" last year introduced a young writer of uncommon power and unquestionable originality. This collection of short stories, some of them macabre, some of them whimsical, was remarkable for its fresh, imaginative beauty and the startling loveliness of its prose.

Now from the same hands comes *Gay Agony*, a novel with the rough sexual carelessness of nature herself. What defect there is in this book is largely a matter of theme and not the treatment of it. In a short story this theme would have been adequate. In novel length it is stretched out until it becomes tenuous and almost brittle.

Like T. F. Powys, Mr. Manhood finds in the English village an intense absorption in sex. In his view, sex assumes with villagers, close as they are to earth and with narrowed interests, an importance that colors their thought and conversation and breaks out in broad hints, innuendoes and Rabelaisian reminiscences. Thus Micah Born, coming to Thurst-in-the-Moor, finds his already keen sex interest intensified by the environment he encounters. He becomes enamored of Drusilla, the landlady of the inn, who is an unfeared animal, and the story hinges upon the relations between the obsessed Micah and the desirous Drusilla. There are also Shaphan Ask and his "spite" wife who because of his neglect and his love for Drusilla wreaks a curious and vindictive revenge on her gypsy husband. Micah's stay in this rural Venusburg, however, ends with his revulsion against Drusilla and his sudden-born abhorrence of passion frees him from his obsession and leads him into the open where the wind of normalcy blows more freely.

Apart from the objection that the theme is almost too brittle for a full length novel, there is much to reward the reader in this book. The prose itself is a delight to read. It is the prose of an imaginative artist who selects jewel-like words for the setting of his story and whose beauty of phrasing is a relief after the host of writers who think the secret of genius lies in employing the syntax of school-boys. The final chapters, especially, are a glowing evocation of nature and emancipation, a high, singing note of gladness and exaltation that is both moving and impressive.

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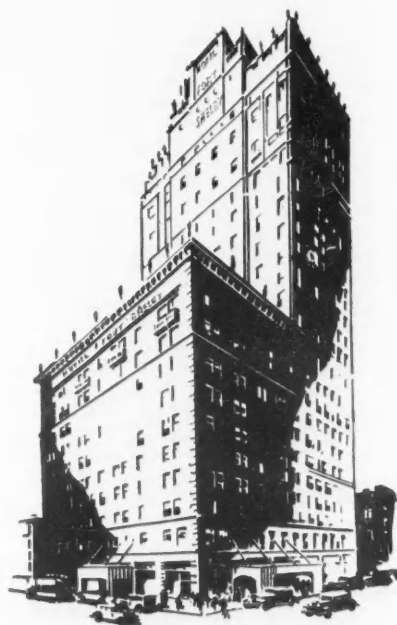
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hood has written. It has strengthened, if not fulfilled completely, the promise of his book of short stories. It is not too much to say that, as his work matures, he will contribute something rare and beautiful to English literature.

IN "A Richer Dust", the last of a trilogy in which each book has been distinguished by its fine characterization and grasp of human and social values, Mary Hervey comes to the end of her somewhat flinty road. Readers who have followed this fine character created by Miss Jameson will part with her regretfully. However, as every twilight is succeeded by dawn, so Mary and her generation pass away as the new lives spring up around them.

Mary Hervey possesses her dauntless spirit to the end. She loses her husband, Hugh, as she lost her son. Then she centres her hopes on her grandson, Nicholas, to carry the shipbuilding traditions which her labor and dynamic energy formed. That reed also breaks, yet Mary merely falters a

little in her stride and then carries on, diverting her interest and zest to another task that absorbs her amazing vitality. There is no denying Mary is a Titan. Even though, in this novel, she is more the background before which the younger figures move, her sword-like spirit and prickly yet fascinating personality dominates.

Apart from the many members of one of the most interesting families in modern fiction, interest centres on Nicholas Roxby, Mary's grandson. Through him Miss Jameson gives us her view of the phases through which England passed before, during and after the war. She sees, as others have seen, the spiritless disillusion of the returned men, their contempt for politicians, their problem of readjustment to a world suddenly grown sour. She sees the social life of England changing from its slow, even tenor to a quick, mad tempo where barriers fall and abandon leaps out into the open. But behind that again she sees the immemorial England of quiet fields and quiet folk. One wonders if

ever a hand will reach out from there to quieten the hectic cities. From all this material Miss Jameson has created a fine and gracious novel which will be enjoyed by all those already familiar with her work and will send new readers questing for the first book of the trilogy. Although *A Richer Dust* ends a memorable chapter, it is to be hoped that the saga will be continued. Much material remains in the lives of Nicholas and other members of the lost generation that in the hands of Miss Jameson should bring pleasure to her readers.

Duc De Morny

"Imperial Brother," by Maristan Chapman, Viking Press, Irwin & Gordon, Toronto; 418 pages; \$3.50.

By BARRY STURGEON

IT IS almost three years since Maristan Chapman gave us that charming, almost idyllic description of the vernal journeying of Wait Lowe from the Tennessee

mountains. This, "The Happy Mountain," was followed by "Homeplace" which resumed the pastoral note sounded in the former. And now, just when reviewers had decided that her work was firmly rooted in American soil, comes "Imperial Brother" in which she turns a spot-light on the most colorful, but perhaps the least known of figures of the Second Empire.

History is honeycombed with the records of men who have been the 'powers behind the thrones'; Bismark's is an old story—as is Palmerston's. Yet biographers of Napoleon III award only cursory mention to the man, Duc De Morny, without whom the Coup d'Etat would never have been effected and the Second Empire never brought into existence. For the most part there exists a cryptic silence upon De Morny, bastard brother of the third Napoleon and grandson of Talleyrand. But with this biography comes an urbane and polished picture of an aloof and suave Morny, whose humour it was to play the inscrut-

able master of the puppets of statecraft and finance. Louis Napoleon is, in contrast, an apathetic dreamer hardly deserving of the heaped invective that is his historical heritage. He was but an ill-fitting sartorial inflation which cloaked the supple and restless clotheshorse that was Morny.

"Imperial Brother" is, of course, primarily De Morny's story. And yet it is more than that. The wily Talleyrand, and all that he symbolized, broods enigmatically and wraith-like behind the impeccable form of his grandson. There is a delight in the subtle and sometimes startlingly ironic humour, and a cohesion which is achieved, not through any specific continuity of narration but rather by a series of well touched photographs which reveal a fine psychological insight. Here, too, is the same pungent tang of phrasing which characterised her previous work.

THERE is, in one sense, something reminiscent of Feuchtwanger's "The Ugly Duchess" in

Mrs. Chapman's deft touches of characterisation that are conducive to the reconstruction of historical reality. She may be complimented, further, on the thorough workmanship shown in her appendix notes. These, while illuminating have not destroyed the harmony of the book proper in all. "Imperial Brother" is a colorful tapestry through which is woven the scarlet motif of a ragged thread of empire. . . an empire that as Morny, himself said, was an anachronism.

Duc De Morny was essentially a gambler, which after all is but the manifestation of the logic of a mind not attempting to change the inherent, mercurial quality of institutions and traditions but merely attempting to sense their direction and anticipate their course. He was in the final analysis, a statesman who by Walter Lippmann's definition is one "who re-educates desire by confronting it with reality."

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LONDON LETTER

R-101 Inquiry—Mrs. Russell's Ideas

By P. O'D.

April 6th, 1931

IF EVER I become a high government official, and if ever in that exalted capacity I commit a more than usually disastrous blunder—which I would naturally be almost certain to do—I should like to be tried by a royal commission. And, failing that, by one of those courts of special enquiry appointed for such purposes. Then I might be sure that whatever the experts and the people in the know might think about it, or whatever the general

public might gather from the reports to be the real state of the case, everybody, including myself, would be magnificently exonerated. Everything would once more be shown to be all for the best in this best of all possible worlds—at least, so far as effort and intention go. The real culprit would be the demon of misadventure who, with unwinking and hostile eyes, watches the plans of mice and men that he may frustrate them. And obviously no one can punish him.

What leads to these reflections is the report of the special court of enquiry appointed to investigate the causes of the disaster to the R-101, the great British dirigible which was destroyed with forty-eight of its passengers in northern France last October. That report has just now been brought in, and the verdict of the three distinguished gentlemen who formed it is that no one was to blame, no government department, no high official or group of individuals. The disaster, they say, was due to loss of gas—an unfortunate reminder of the story of the jury in the murder trial who brought in a verdict to the effect that the deceased died of lack of breath. But there is no suggestion as to how that leakage began and what caused it. In fact, they state decidedly that it is "impossible to say".

NOT for a moment would I set my opinion against that of the court, my ignorance against their experience and special knowledge. Still less would I dream of questioning their complete good faith. But I was very much interested in this particular investigation, which was a public one, and I followed the evidence and proceedings with care. I recall very distinctly that there was a good deal of testimony from technical men who had worked on the dirigible, to the effect that there was grave danger of the gasbags chafing against the metal girders of the frame, that such chafing had occurred, and that there had been a serious leakage of gas. They claimed also that the balloon had never been sufficiently tested, and that such tests as had been made had not been altogether reassuring. Furthermore, good reason was given for the belief that considerable pressure had been exerted on those in charge of the airship to make them start on the long voyage to India at that particular time—pressure difficult to withstand.

But the court says that no one was in any way to blame for the disaster, and no doubt the court is quite right. No one really was to blame. Everybody, we may assume, did their best or nearly their best—the fact that most of the people who had charge of the airship were to make the voyage in her would ensure this, irrespective of all the other reasons why they should wish to make a resplendent success of the new ship and her Indian visit. And if Lord Thompson in his zeal for the service did urge them on to do everything possible—or a little more than possible—to make the start when they did, so as to get him out to India and back in time for the Imperial Conference, that very distinguished and gallant gentleman paid with his life for whatever lack of caution he may have displayed.

So why blame anyone when it will do no good, but merely add a further bitterness to the loss of (Continued on Page 11)



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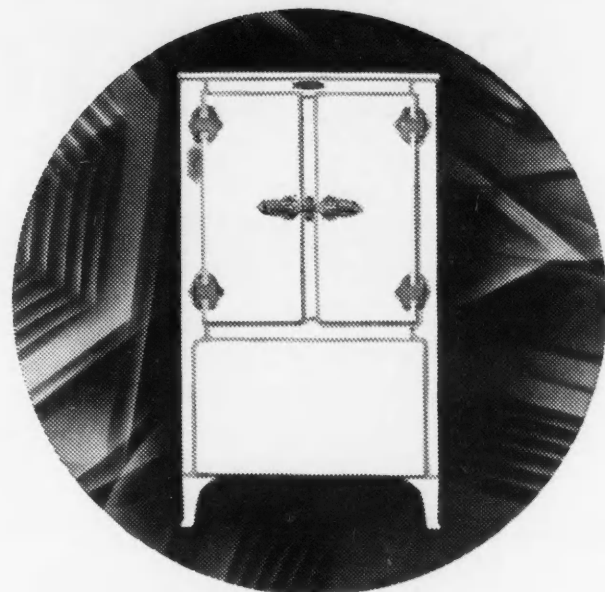
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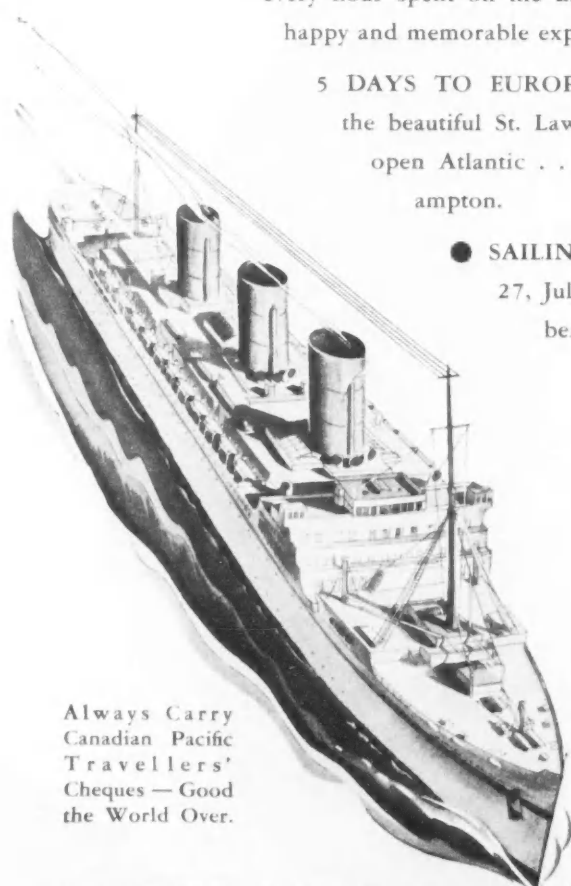
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Dean of Canadian Letters Charles G. D. Roberts, Canadian Poet and Novelist, Still Refuses to be a "Grand Old Man"

By NATHANIEL A. BENSON

IF I were asked, after having enjoyed for some years the acquaintance of Dr. Roberts, to name his outstanding characteristic, I would place highest, even above his great intellectual capacities and creative powers, that gift which he has for making and keeping friendships, a capacity immense in itself and one which exerts a tremendous influence over all who have known him. For Major Charles G. D. Roberts, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C., is the most approachable and likeable of men. He likes people and in return nearly all people like him honestly in return. If he were nobody, he would still be popular, and being a celebrity has had no effect whatsoever upon his genial nature. There is in his make-up an overwhelming quality of human sympathy and understanding which perfectly balance the powers of his intellect and imagination. He is neither aloof nor temperamental; his genius has rather made him feel that he had something to learn from the humblest of mankind, and perhaps a little to teach the greatest. He has never failed to perceive what he once set down in a curious poem:

"The littleness of great things,
The unmeasured immensity of small things."
I have seen him devote an intensely serious half-hour to the appraisal of many a slim volume sent him by poets still in high school; I have heard him with equal earnestness pointing out their little discrepancies to poets and authors only a little beneath himself in rank.

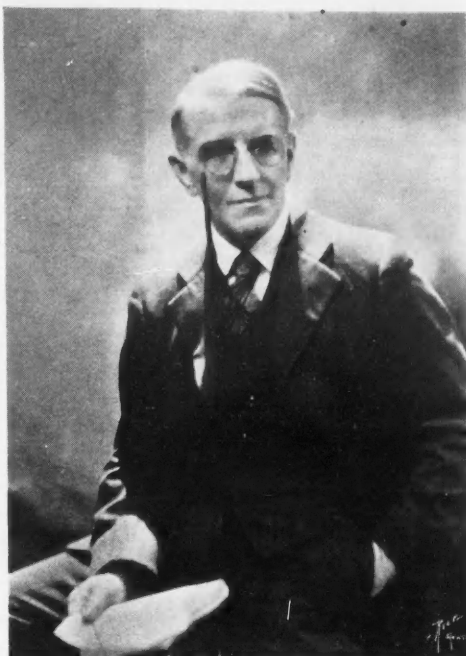
Above all other qualities, he is the poet-leader of a nation's singers who, after having inspired his followers, will take the time to guide their feet into the way of literary righteousness. The late Bliss Carman, his cousin and companion for over half-a-century, always referred to Roberts as "the old man", more perhaps because of the fact that Roberts was his best and sternest critic than because of the year's difference in their ages.

Few men have had a more interesting or active life. He was the son of an Anglican clergyman, Canon Goodridge Roberts, a scholar, athlete and lover of good poetry. The present dean of Canadian letters was born in January, 1860 in the Westcock Parsonage in the parish of Douglas where the Keswick empties into the River St. John. During his early childhood, his father read to him the great music of Keats, Shelley, Milton and Tennyson, and after finishing the reading of "Paradise Lost" when he was only nine, the boy decided above all else to be a poet. He remembers his early boyish efforts including a poem to the dawn rising over the marshes and Chignecto Bay and another resounding ballad about "Fire!" He knew perfectly well that his early efforts were quite worthless save as apprentice work and turned awhile to prose. At 12 he attained the glory of print with careful little articles on local farming problems such as "Grade Cattle for Upland Farms" and "Top-Dressing", which appeared in the "Farming Journal" of New Brunswick whose editor, a stern old farmer named John Reed snorted a bit contemptuously when the proud Canon Roberts introduced to him the magazine's star contributor, then aged 12 and nattily attired in velvet jacket and plaid trousers.

Roberts first remembers meeting Bliss Carman when the latter was 6 and he was 8. Between then they nearly managed to uproot a garden in the construction of a railway. At fourteen the family moved to Fredericton and there he attended the collegiate, one of whose masters was the late Sir George Parkin, who taught Latin and Greek and under whose "tremendous informative and inspirational powers," Roberts developed into a proficient young classicist. At sixteen he entered the University of New Brunswick where Sir George Foster was classics professor. Graduating three years later, Roberts became at the ripe age of nineteen headmaster at Chatham Grammar School with five assistant teachers! We marvelled a little at this, but the once-headmaster explained with a twinkle: "At nineteen I was a very stern old fellow—much more so than now."

The next year, 1880, saw the publication of "Orion", a small book of poems which was Robert's first. This little volume, now a collector's item was far-reaching in effect. Many of the poems were derivative from the classics and showed a definite acceptance of Keats by Roberts as his early model, but the essential music of line and phrase which line poetry demands, which was imbued in Roberts by his father's early reading of the English poets, and which has remained unaltered in his poetic voice for fifty years was in "Orion." The little book was the first star in a then-dark and vacant sky; it determined the careers of Carman, then nineteen and Archibald Lampman, a year his junior. They read "Orion" and dimly resolved to follow in its author's footsteps in the creation of a Canadian literature. Presentation copies of the book brought acknowledgments from Robert Browning and Walt Whitman, a prized letter of praise and advice from the great Matthew Arnold and a letter which marked the beginning of a delightful correspondence with Oliver Wendell Holmes. Swinburne received a copy, and though he failed to acknowledge it, discussed it thirty years later when Roberts dined with him and Theodore Watts-Dunton. "Orion" even penetrated westward and Goldwin Smith invited the rising young litterateur to come to Toronto and edit his new paper, "The Week."

Eager for adventure Roberts resigned his headmastership, and after spending a summer tending type to familiarize himself with all branches of journalism moved his family to Toronto and assumed his editorial position. For a year all went well with the little literary and political journal, but a rupture came when Roberts, the ardent young Imperialist, stoutly refused to print one of Goldwin Smith's own pro-annexation articles and resigned. He returned to the Maritimes where he accepted and occupied for ten years the post of professor of French and English at King's College, Windsor, N. S., then the oldest university in the Colonial Empire. In 1887 his second volume of poems "In



DR. CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS
—Photo by Rice, Montreal.

Divers Tones" appeared and in 1893 the third "Songs of the Common Day." During that decade which he terms "the most fruitful period of my life" he wrote the "Earth's Enigmas" stories, many of his best-known Acadian and adventure tales, and his History of Canada. In 1895 he resigned from his professional position as he felt slightly that he was getting into an academic rut. He free-lanced for a time and then went to New York as assistant editor of the "Illustrated American." About eighteen months later the magazine, never a financial success, gave up the ghost. Roberts kept on free-lancing and was joined by his brother William Carman Roberts, now an associate editor of the "Literary Digest." Better times came and Robert's Acadian stories became widely popular. He lived with Will, with Bliss Carman and his fellow-poet Richard Hovey who was co-author with Carman in the famous "Songs from Vagabondia." In 1899 Roberts went to London and there wrote his "Heart of the Ancient Wood" and saw much of Richard Le Gallienne, G. W. Stephens of "With Kitchener to Khartoum" fame, W. J. Locke and Anthony Hope. Next year he re-crossed the ocean and in New York wrote the "Book of the Rose", "New York Nocturnes", "Barbara Ladd" and "A Sister to Evangeline." In 1907, just after selling out a day before the great Stock Market crash came, he returned to Europe, and lived chiefly in London with side wanderings and residences in France, Germany, Algeria and Tunisia.

When the Great War broke out he was living in a house-boat anchored in the Loden. Denied a place in the Canadian ranks Roberts at 54 revived his membership in the Legion of Frontiersmen and served as a trooper training remounts. He later received a commission in the King's Liverpool Regiment and rose to a first-lieutenancy after putting down a rumpus with a taste of backwoods eloquence. By February, 1915 he was captain of a famous marching company in the unit, and later was given the training of young officers at Rhyl. His professional experience made him famous as a teacher whose pupils passed the examinations with highest honours. One day while lecturing a group of (veteran) South African officers on Outpost Duty he was interrupted by his commander, Col. Selater, a well-known author of military text-books.

"On whose authority do you make that last statement on Outposts?" asked Colonel Selater. "On the authority of the author of this text book, one Colonel Percy Selater," answered Captain Roberts.

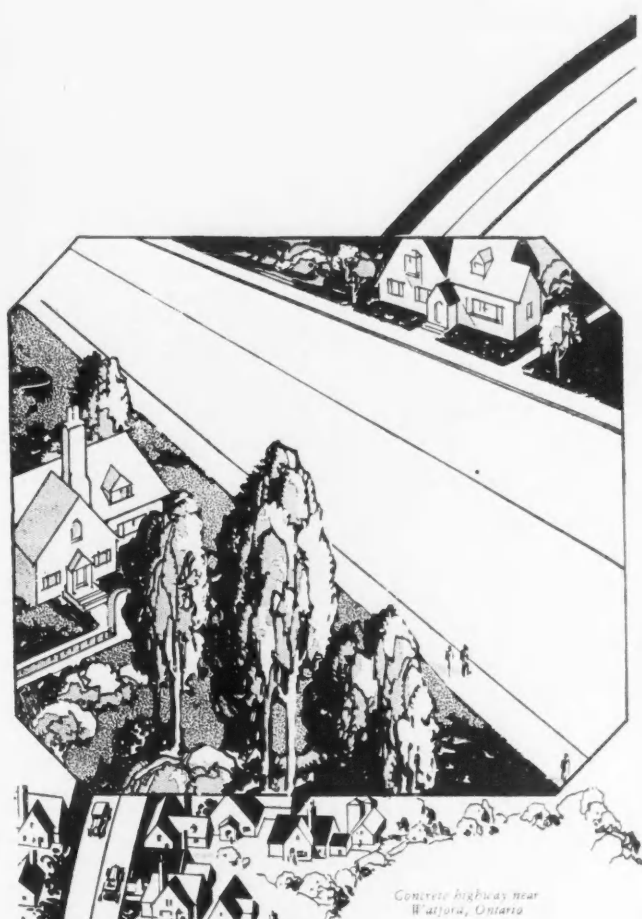
"Well," answered the colonel, smiling, "if I wrote it, it must be true." As a penalty the colonel delivered a full lecture in person to the delighted young officers.

Roberts was chosen commander of the troops from the Isle of Man bound for the Dardanelles but was kept from joining that fatal expedition by the veto of a general who asserted that he would be of much more value at home as an instructor. Though no musketeer, he taught musketry for a time, and a little later was transferred to the Canadians, going over to France late in 1915. He went through the Somme campaign and Arras, was buried by a shell, clawed his way out and later was recalled to London as a major to do reports and write the third volume of "Canada in Flanders." He was not discharged until 1919, and spent six more years living in and around London before returning to Canada in 1925 after an absence of eighteen years.

Surrounded by friends and honored by the fellows of his craft, he looks forward to many happy and productive years. There is in him nothing of the "grand old man" of Canadian letters, for he is still intensely active. His iron muscles have not softened under the fingers of time and his intellectual and imaginative powers are as keen as ever. He is still the keenest of critics and the kindest of friends. He still maintains his youth, his tolerance, his sense of humour and his interest in all things. At a little over the "allotted" span his skill as a canoeist has deteriorated no more than his grace as a dancer. In him the youngest find an active companion and the oldest a wise counsellor. And best of all, his creative powers have in no way diminished. Recently he has completed a long poem "The Iceberg" which is one of his finest productions. His future intentions are amply revealed by that kindly challenge written in Miss Marshall Saunders' birthday book: "We are almost twins, aren't we? Let us see which of us will produce the finer book within the next ten years."



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BROADWAY THEATRE

By JOHN E. WEBBER

Henri Bernstein's "Melo"

JUST when we had begun to resign ourselves to theatre activities, tempered to the inertia popularly associated with Spring, along comes one of the major offerings of the season. The reputation of Henri Bernstein, its author, the phenomenal success of "Melo" in Paris, the promise of a cast headed by such proven English artists as Basil Rathbone and Edna Best, had led us to expect much, but nothing quite as stirring at this late date. For be it said at the outset, that in this latest acquisition, we have one of the most expertly written plays of the season, expertly staged and directed and given a performance as distinguished as any this season.

With deliberate intent, it would seem, Bernstein has chosen the oldest of melodramatic situations, the triangle, toyed with its puppets for a moment, and then in swift staccato scenes, closely packed acting episodes, and clipped winged speech, turned the triangular plot into an intense psychological drama. It is the work of a master craftsman of the theatre and the actors chosen for the task within the limits of non-Latins do the master's will perfectly.

Pierre Belcroix, an unknown, struggling musician, has a gay and adventuresome young wife, Romaine, whom he introduces to his friend Marcel Blanc, a famous violinist. Loyalty to his old friend makes the initial advances of the wife, odious to Marcel, but he finally succumbs and becomes the importunate, demanding lover of all fiction. Among other demands Romaine must free herself of Pierre before his return from a projected tour. Frustrated in her mad efforts to poison the confiding, unsuspecting husband, she flees to Paris and her lover, only to be returned when Marcel learns that she has forsaken the sick bedside to come to him. Stung by remorse and seeing no escape from the hopeless dilemma, she turns to the Seine.

Three years later, Pierre, married now to the faithful Christiana, but still haunted by memories of Romaine and tortured by doubt of her fidelity, to the edge of reason, seeks out the lover for possible enlightenment on the mystery of her death. We have already seen him kneeling beside her grave, in a typically French scene, and the lover turning back in the shadows. And now they meet, the dead Romaine, we know, more alive than ever in the hearts of both. But in all the anguish which that meeting exposes, in the pleading that turns to accusation, the little diary the husband has brought with the one pressed rose that has tortured him, the letter of farewell he has memorized, now come to torture the lover with doubt of her love for him, in a scene full of the tumult of such conflicting emotions, the lover keeps her secret, and the mystery of her death remains forever a mystery to both. There are moments too of happy memories and the heart-breaking scene closes with the two playing together her favorite sonata. Theatre! Yes, essentially theatre, but absorbing for all that and taut with very human emotions.

THE play did not always proceed on the high level set in the early scenes, or reached in this culminating scene. The winged swiftness of the first act slowed considerably in the second.



Dennis King and Jessie Royce Landis in the current revival of the dramatic version of "Peter Ibbetson".

There were scenes too, like the husband's illness, that were more distressing than convincing, and the bit of French cemetery, with its lugubrious tableau, was much too French for our reticent British tastes. But these were momentary disappointments, and probably personal. In the settings, even these, designed by Rolfe Wayne, there were no disappointments. The little Garden of Pierre's, where they met, the corner of Marcel's studio, the Russian cabaret, the cafe terrace, the arch that disclosed the Seine, the priest's house where the torn Christiana comes to confess her knowledge of the guilty secret, were all a delight to the eye and in perfect accord. Arthur Pollock, who made the translation and Michael Varnel, who directed the play, have each done good jobs. Basil Rathbone as the persuasive lover, Edna Best as the wife who runs the gamut from somersaults to amuse the sick husband, to real emotional acting, and Earle Larrimore in a quite thankless husband part, left nothing to be desired. From all of which the impression should now have been given that "Melo" is very worth while.

"Six Characters"

THE success of Pirandello's "As You Desire Me", no doubt inspired the revival of his "Six Characters", originally presented here by Brock Pemberton in 1922. Since this "comedy in the making", the first to give the author international reputation, came to question our accepted world of fact, we have had "Floriana's Wife", "The Living Mask", "Naked", "Right You Are if You Think You Are", and now the current "As You Desire Me", all juggling with the theme of illusion and reality, in their various realms of human experience.

Perhaps, because it was first, "Six Characters" also seems the best of these fantasies, even though its philosophy seems less profound than it did nine years ago. Less profound too than "As You Desire Me", of to-day's metaphysical inquiry, that so late held

us in thrall. Or it may be that the formula which first startled us has, in spite of the author's unflinching inventiveness, lost something through repetition. In any case time has taken its toll of "Six Characters", just as it has of other plays revived this season. But for all that, new delights are there for those who have not seen it before and old delights for those who like, at times, to revive old and fragrant stage memories.

The story of this play-within-a-play which invades the theatre itself to make its point, needs no re-telling. It leads its audience into an auditorium, supposedly empty, to face a bare stage when the curtain goes up, on which the manager is describing a play about to go into rehearsal. On this bare stage Pirandello's six orphaned characters appear, looking for an author. They have a story to tell and the problem is how to tell it in terms of the theatre, without violating the truth of story or character. The manager falls in with their plan "to act the drama that is in them", and while the real actors watch from the sidelines, the game of illusion and reality is on. What is illusion and what reality? Have real people the reality of imaginary characters? Can the actors who are trained to falsify and make concessions to theatre needs, ever become the characters they expect to play? There is agony in the struggle to tell their story truthfully, mingled with much wry satire on theatre's humdrum falsifications of life.

Of course we are left just where we began, to ponder whether the creations of the imagination, once drawn, are not more real than real people ever are. The answer may elude us, but inquiry has been raised, and Pirandello makes the inquiry both amusing and exhilarating.

Goings and Comings

"MIRACLE AT VERDUN", the great war satire that was lost somewhere in production, announces its closing for the end of the current week, and becomes the major disaster of the season. "The Admirable Crichton", also brings its New York engagement to a close at the same time, with the promise, however, of a road tour later, with Walter Hampden still in the leading role.

No less than six new offerings are announced for the week before us: "The Company's Coming", a farce by Amy Wilson; "Two's Company", a two-character play by John Patten Russell; "The Bellamy Trial", a dramatic version of Frances Noyes Hart's mystery novel; "Brass Ankle", by the author of "Porgy", with Alice Brady in the stellar role; "School for Virtue", by Arthur Ebenback, and another showing of "Young Sinners". Twenty odd empty theatres on Broadway, probably explains much of the influx.

We do not know what this country is coming to, but we hope it's coming to.—Weston Leader.

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LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Page 10)

heroic lives? This is a reasonable attitude and one in accordance with the kindest and best dictates of the heart. And yet a not entirely unreasonable or hard-hearted person might well ask himself if the national interests would not be better served by a rather sterner and more decisive spirit on the part of the tribunal. By all means spare the individuals concerned in the disaster, especially as they can no longer plead in their own defence. But if there have been blunders and lack of reasonable caution, make that fact as clear and strong as possible in the great hope of preventing such disasters in the future. After all, the purpose of such courts of enquiry is not punishment but prevention, and it seems to me that the best service anyone can render to the memories of those who died in the R-101 is to do everything that can be done to save from a similar fate the brave fellows who are taking up their work after them.

However, there is the verdict, and in this extremely soft-hearted country it has met with general approval. One can only hope that, in spite of the strong suggestion of white-wash about it, the lessons of the disaster have really been learned—at least, in the places where such lessons are most important. Otherwise, so far as the personal aspects of the case are concerned, I can only repeat what I said in the beginning, that if ever I am given heavy official responsibilities and make a tragically wrong decision, I should like to be tried, posthumously or otherwise, by a royal commission or a court of special enquiry. One can be certain that the wind of justice will be tempered there with exceeding kindness.

AND if ever I could become a hopeful little boy again, instead of the depressed and elderly one I am, I should like to go to the school which is run down in Hampshire by the new Earl Russell and his wife, who insists on being known as Mrs. Russell. She is a lady of striking and forceful personality, with very advanced views on social organization and sex and all that sort of thing—especially sex. I often wonder why the most advanced and up-to-date thinkers should concentrate so furiously on the most primitive of instincts, next to that of eating and drinking. But then possibly simple and rather coarse-minded people like myself do not realize what a subtle mystery sex really is. However that may be, the new Countess Russell—I beg her pardon, Mrs. Russell—is all for companionate marriage, divorce for the asking, and the utmost freedom of every sort, including education for children conducted so far as possible with the clothes off (the limitation being set by the rigors of the climate and not by any old-fashioned considerations of morality or decorum). And not only for tiny tots! Mrs. Russell says she sees no reason why the system should not be continued up to the age of about sixteen. Which leads one to wonder why she

should stop at sixteen. Why not twenty-one, for instance? Give them clothes when they're old enough to vote, I say.

She and her husband, who used to be the Hon. Bertrand Russell, and who is one of the world's most foremost mathematicians and a very distinguished writer as well, have been running such a school at a little place called Petersfield. It is attended by some thirteen boys and girls between the ages of three and ten, who lead an existence which must seem like paradise to youngsters who attend the ordinary sort of school. They are never reprimanded. They are never told they

must or must not do anything. They attend lessons or stay away just as they please. If they don't like a subject it is dropped. Sometimes, it seems, they swear at their teachers, and the teachers, so far as one can make out, swear back at them. But after a while, Mrs. Russell says, they usually give up cussing, because it ceases to be much fun when nobody is shocked by it. That, however, is not entirely my experience.

And, especially, they are encouraged to kick off their clothes whenever it is warm enough to prevent them from becoming covered with chilblains as with a mantle. Also they are encouraged to discuss babies and heredity and such matters with the utmost frankness and exactness of information. But that, like the swearing, may become

rather dull after a while—from three to ten. Though there again, perhaps it doesn't. Possibly it is only in second childhood that it becomes dull.

Altogether, it is a very unusual and advanced sort of school indeed, but unfortunately it is not proving very successful, and now there is some talk of giving it up. The children, it seems, like it very much—compared to such an idyllic existence, my own schooldays appear in retrospect like a long term in jail—but parents are not sufficiently advanced. They must first be educated up to it, we are told, and I don't quite see how that is going to be accomplished. You can't very well bring them all down and invite them to kick off their clothes, because—well, because they

might! In the meantime, they are either refusing to send their children, or taking them away after they have sent them for a while. All of which is very sad. Personally I am all for education in the buff. That is one suit which no child, however energetic, can either wear out or outgrow. And with the prices of children's clothes what they are. . . .



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Motorists today drive faster and harder—they pile up bigger mileage than ever before.

Out of this strenuous motoring age has come the modern Dominion Tire—with greater strength and greater endurance. Stronger to resist wear. Stronger to free you from tire trouble. Stronger to ensure greater safety. Stronger to give extra mileage—

Actually 18 per cent stronger than any other! That's Dominion Royal quality!

The moment you see this new-day tire, you read greater strength in its rugged beauty. You sense it in the husky deep-notched tread. You see it in the buttressed side walls.

Tread and side walls are things you can see. Yet they tell only part of the story. Beneath the tread . . . developed by exclusive manufacturing processes, lies the strongest tire carcass known. Buy Dominion quality.

"FORWARD WITH CANADA"
The Dominion Rubber Company is proud to be in step with this progressive movement.
W. A. Eden, President.



BRITAIN'S NEW LORD PRIVY SEAL

Mr. Thomas Johnson, Under Secretary for Scotland, has been appointed Lord Privy Seal in succession to the late Hon. Vernon Hartshorn. The picture shows Mr. Johnson on (left) being congratulated by the Rt. Hon. William Adamson, Secretary of State for Scotland.

Another Reason Why THE BIG SWING IS TO DOMINION TIRES

Seal of Strength

STRENGTH STRENGTH STRENGTH!

Specify "ROGERS"

When a Test Shows That
You Need New Radio Tubes

Your radio dealer will be glad to test your radio tubes without charge... why not take them to him tonight? Then, if any need replacement, specify "Rogers"... the long-life tubes that cost no more.

These famous original A/C tubes are now made to operate in any electric radio.

They are backed by an unequalled record of performance. They are ruggedly made... rigidly inspected... "air cushion" packed to reach you in perfect condition.

At all good radio dealers. Look for the name ROGERS on the striped orange and black carton.

21T



"Fortify for Fire Fighting"

Portable, operated by man, woman or child. Will defeat all kinds of fires, including electric and gasoline. No mess — harmless to fabrics, furniture or machinery. Lasts indefinitely. Always ready when needed.

An extinguisher for every fire hazard. All approved by Underwriters' Laboratories and meet insurance requirements.



ON THE AIR

By ARTHUR WALLACE

HAS your radio set been acting queerly lately? Have you been blaming the broadcasting stations and the radio makers and dealers?

Very likely none of them is to blame, but only Old Man Ether, now on one of his regular eleven-year sprees, superinduced by a sunspot minimum!

Funny things have been happening to radio the past few months. Long distance reception is now the best ever in the history of radio. Midwest and Pacific Coast stations are heard in the East with clearness and loudness unexcelled since the early days of broadcasting.

But from all parts of the country, listeners located 30 to 50 miles from stations report "fading," and also "mush" distortion and garbling of voices and music, for a few seconds or minutes at a time.

At times, however, the procedure is reversed.

Should the visitor see a production man drawing his pointed finger across his throat—a gesture seeming to signify an open razor and a desire to end it all—he should know that it is to inform the entertainers in the studio that the current which actuates the microphone has been "cut". When the production man holds his index finger against his nose, there really is nothing wrong with his olfactory organ. It is only to indicate that the broadcast is being terminated "on the nose", or, to the layman, precisely on time.

As the microphone is about to "take the air", the production official stands with one arm raised overhead. In his other hand is the indispensable stop-watch, and, as the second hand of the watch hits the minute, down comes the arm, and they're off—in other words, the program is on the air.

When the performer wanders a bit too far from the microphone, the alert production head attempts to remedy the situation by holding one hand stationary and drawing the other slowly towards it. If the artist fails to notice the signal, there is always someone on tap to tap the far-away-one on the shoulder and direct him to the proper position. The drawing away of one hand from the other, is used in case the performer is too close to the "mike".

As the allotted time of a broadcast dwindles to but thirty seconds, the production man holds one hand with two fingers at right angles to indicate the remaining time. This signal enables the artists or orchestra, as the case may be, either to lengthen or rush their parts so the broadcast may finish "on the nose".

Describing swift circles with the hand denotes the necessity of accelerating the orchestra's tempo. The holding of both hands flat and moving them to and fro slowly is the signal for the orchestra to fade out gradually, either for a station break or announcement. Forming an X with the arms and swerving the hands rapidly back and forth is the high-sign for a swift fadeout.

Sign Language

VISITORS to broadcasting studios often express curiosity concerning the sign language employed by announcers and production men. A system of signals, employing the use of arms and hands, has been devised for convenience, speed and accuracy.

These signals usually are made through the double-plate observation window of the control room which adjoins each studio to the men in the broadcasting room it-



POPULARITY GROWS

Morton Downey, star "high note" tenor of the Columbia System, who is described in an accompanying article.

Repression

EVEN in Turkey the effects of the recent depression have been felt, declares Jean Beaudine, who speaks each Monday and Thursday evening over a large Columbia network. Where men are allowed four wives, few avail themselves of the opportunity because of the prohibitive cost. Each wife means an extra suite of apartments, servants, personal allowance and all the rest.

Did You Know?

NOT that it matters, but did you know that: The entire Guy Lombardo orchestra has gone daffy about backgammon?

Pierre Brugnon, that very very Frenchy master of ceremonies for Evening in Paris presentations, speaks fluent German and Spanish? You know he was born in Greenwich Village, New York City.

Irene Bordoni, "The Coty Play-girl", faces the studio guests when she sings, rather than the control room as do most artists? Strange as it may seem, the present ambition of Jesse Crawford, royal poet of the organ is to play a quarter mouth-organ?

Everytime Freddie Rich attends a fight in which one of his proteges participates, the boxer loses. Freddie is considering remaining at the studio hereafter?

That Dave Rubinoff and Maurice Chevalier both leave the NBC studios by the back way after their Chase and Sanborn Hour each Sunday night just to avoid autograph hunters? The fad appears to be enjoying a wide vogue right now with the autographs of these two being highly esteemed.

Television Plans

THE Columbia Broadcasting System will begin broadcasting television images on an experimental basis from New York on June 1. Tentative plans are to have the new transmitter on the air every day in the week for six hours daily.

The television transmitter will operate on a frequency band of from 2750 to 2850 kilocycles. It will utilize 500 watts power under the call letters W2XAB.



MOVIE STAR

Lew Ayres, recently elevated to stardom by Universal, and famous for his work in "All Quiet On The Western Front", will make his initial radio bow on Wednesday, April 29th, at 8:30 P.M., E.S.T. He will be interviewed by Louella Parsons on the featured program known as the Sunkist Musical Cocktail period.

This Downey Person

WHEN not singing over the radio, Morton Downey, high-note tenor, may be eating three portions of ice cream at a sitting; discussing his hatred of birthdays; calling a waiter with a loud "pst-pst" that brings speedy results; walking up nine floors to his apartment for a bit of exercise; proposing to a girl for a friend—the John Alden act; sending telegrams or making phone calls, but never writing; asking riddles and telling funny stories, original and otherwise; calling his wife, the beautiful Barbara Bennett; dashing up to Wallingford, Conn., to visit his parents; browsing about an antique shop; buying a cigar, taking five or six puffs, and throwing it away; attending innumerable functions in his honor, and slipping away when he thinks nobody is looking; singing at various charitable institutions with never a word about it; matching his ties, shirts, pocket handkerchiefs and socks; parting his hair, talking about going horse-back riding, but never getting near a horse; playing practical jokes on friends and acquaintances; defending himself from the horde of music publishers that continually besiege him; getting people to listen to his philosophy of life; dictating answers to his fan mail; becoming an honorary member of various Irish social and political organizations; dialing to other prominent figures of the air; knocking wood, crossing his fingers, and dodging black cats; buying an assortment of athletic apparatuses, though he seldom uses them; considering numerous contracts offered him, but never accepting before he asks the advice of almost every intimate business and social associate.



STAR OF OPERA

Helen Oelheim, who has gained a wide reputation as an opera and concert singer, is heard on the programs of the Dutch Masters, presented from 8:30 to 9 P.M., E.S.T., every Friday over the Columbia network. Miss Oelheim, who fills the role of "Freda Zorn", sang the leading contralto roles with the Rochester and American Opera Companies in 1927 and 1928, and has been appearing on concert platforms in the principal cities of the United States and Canada since then.

Going Up

PAUL Whiteman, whose orchestra is a prime favorite of NBC listeners, refuses to ride on crowded elevators. The "King of Jazz" weighs about an eighth of a ton himself, and if there are more than five other passengers waiting for the lift, Paul always waits for the next car.

Jeritza at Ease

MME. MARIE JERITZA is the least self-conscious of all the opera stars who have recently been heard over the air. Between solos on a recent program she quaffed fruit juice and ate gum drops. And when an enthusiastic "Brava" was voiced by one spectator at the conclusion of one of her songs, Mme. Jeritza turned and threw a kiss to her admirer.

HONG KONG

WHEREVER YOU GO

Player's Please

The name Player on a cigarette guarantees the quality and purity of the tobacco. It is more than a name—it is a reputation.



Cork Tipped or Plain Ends

GOOD VALUES IN USED CARS

See the Ford dealer when you want a USED CAR. He has many good values taken in trade. Wide selection in makes, types and prices.

HOW THE FORD POLICY PROTECTS YOU

THE Ford dealer will give you good value in a Used Car just as he gives you good value in a *new car*. The Ford policy is one of fair dealing in every transaction.

The Used Cars offered for sale by Ford dealers have been taken in trade for new Fords. Because there was no over-allowance at that time, there is no overcharge in the price you pay.

The Ford dealer bases his allowance on the true worth of the Used Car. It is resold to you on the same basis.

The Used Cars sold by Ford dealers include many makes and many types—open and closed. Some are relatively new—some have seen a great deal of service.

There is a wide range of prices, depending on the make and condition of the car.

Before the Ford dealer offers a Used Car for sale it is gone over carefully by experienced mechanics and put in good serviceable condition.

The Ford dealer's business grows in accordance with the service he renders motorists in his territory. He knows that giving good honest value in Used Cars will lead to more sales of new Fords. He wants your business, your friendship and your respect.

See him, therefore, when you want a good Used Car. You can be confident of receiving good value for your money.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED



"THE CANADIAN CAR"

Highlights of Sport

Tennis Stars—Two-Title Tilt

By N. A. B.

ONE of the most hopeful signs of improvement in the game played by Canadian tennis stars is the news of the recent struggle in which two of the United States' best players, John Van Ryn and Frank X. Shields, were very hard pressed to win from Dr. Jack Wright and Marcel Rainville. Van Ryn and Shields, who are sure choices for the 1931 U.S. Davis Cup team, were only a shade better than the vastly-improved and well-conditioned Canadian doubles team. Rainville has been playing in the South in tournaments for the past two months and is likely in better shape than ever before, while Wright has apparently relinquished none of the skill which has made him Canada's No. 1 player for a number of years. The scores in the international doubles final at Pinehurst were 6-3, 9-7, 7-5. In two weeks Gilbert Nunn, Walter Martin and Dr. Art Ham, of Toronto, will join Wright and Rainville for the Davis Cup trials in Montreal, and whoever is chosen, it cannot be denied that in 1931 Canada will be represented by the strongest and best-prepared Davis Cup team which the Dominion has ever had. With the exit of Tilden, Canada's chances have gone up and the United States' down, with the result that the games in this zone will be more even than ever before.

MR. ELWOOD HUGHES, sports director for the Canadian National Exhibition, will repeat last year's card of swimming races for professional athletes. There will be the 15-mile grind for men in which the world's best will participate and a ten-mile swim for lady stars. There will also be a number of sprint races for pros., in which the real swimmers will find their paths unencumbered by flounders and floaters.

That fine sculler, Bobby Pearce, late of New Zealand and now of Hamilton, has promised the C.N.E. that he will defend the Philadelphia Gold Cup here next fall, and spectators of the greatest of all annual expositions will likely see some memorable sculling when Pearce faces the mark with his old adversary, Joe Wright, Jr. Perhaps Jack Guest might even be in it as well, but no one seems sure whether the last Diamond Sculls victor will seriously re-enter the competitive ranks again.

Chicago fight fans will experience something this week when on Friday night two real champions will "shoot the roll". The combatants are Tony Canzoneri, world's lightweight champion of New York, and Jack (Kid) Berg, of England, junior welterweight king.

The bout is actually a defense of his lightweight crown by Canzoneri against Berg's challenge, but if Berg loses, Canzoneri will not only retain his title but will leave the ring wearing Berg's junior lightweight laurel atop his own. Both are splendid fighters in the true sense of the term, hitters and boxers as well. Canzoneri is rugged and can take it as well as dish it out, while Berg is a human windmill with a viciously effective and unorthodox style like that of the late Harry Greb. The Windy City devotees can rest assured that there will be neither dives nor fouls nor hippodroming in this set-to. Two classy battlers will enter the squared circle, each bearing a title, and unless they go ten rounds to a draw, one of them will depart bearing two titles, leaving the other's brow bloody but unadorned.

LOCAL tennis enthusiasts will get a real thrill out of the coming visit to Toronto of Jack Curley's all-star tennis quartette, who will perform at the Arena on May 2. Curley's ace is the greatest living tennis player, Big Bill Tilden, still king of the courts as far as color and dash are concerned. The only fly in the ointment of this professional tennis tourney is that none of his three companions are able to extend the great Tilden very much. His co-performers are all very fair exponents of the game: Karel Kozeluh, Czech tactician and European professional champion; Francis T. Hunter, Tilden's old running mate on the U.S. Davis Cup doubles team for many years, and another ranking U.S. star, Emmett Pare. Tilden will give a singles exhibition with Kozeluh, while Hunter takes on Pare. Then Tilden and Pare will show some doubles play against the Czech and Hunter. If Vincent Richards were on the card, spectators could rest assured that they would see a really even battle between him and Tilden. He is the only pro. tennis player who could be counted on to give the old master a decent "go", but somehow they don't exactly cotton to one another of late, and the full flame of "professional" jealousy will burn brightly in the near future when they meet in New York to settle the long-debated question of supremacy in the pro. ranks. Only one single player in amateur ranks could be awarded better than an even chance against the 37-year-old Tilden and that is Henri Cochet, France's No. 1. Lacoste is still out of harness and Borotra is not steady enough and lacks the condition. Many experts claim Richards is an all-round better player than Big Bill, and Toronto devotees

will have a chance to pass on Tilden's form before he faces a crucial test in the greatest career the game has ever known.

THE other day we received a marked copy of the Truro (N.S.) Daily News, whose sports editor, one "Mac", takes us to task for saying that Truro was handicapped in the Allan Cup semi-finals with Hamilton by their goaler, Leo Sargent, being injured. Mac would have us know that not only Sargent, but players Jemmett and Shields were not injured but were disqualified by a ruling of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association. Why Mac should object to the "injured" euphemism and shout loudly: "Nay, disqualified!" is a puzzle, but we feel that he plus *tout* Truro wish to go on record as local enemies. He jots down a very rural phrase and attitude when he speaks of "Toronto, regarded by itself as the centre of the universe and by us as the cause of our hockey misfortune, has sport writers in complete ignorance as

regards the ineligibility steal put over on the Maritimes by the C.A.H.A." We are ignorant—of the fact that any such steal ever took place.

Well, Mac., here goes for the truth: Hockey devotees, the officials of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, all of them men who have for a long time known hockey from A. to Z. and from Truro to eligible places, saw fit to bar players Sargent, Jemmett and Shields, of Truro, from the Allan Cup semi-finals. The players were not injured save by their own ineligibility. They were likely hockey tourists or short-time residents or had been professionally contaminated and made unfit for consumption by Hamilton Tigers. Likely this same shortcoming saved them a long, futile journey to Winnipeg, for the Westerners greatly outclassed Truro's conquerors. But congratulations to the Bearcats for the fighting spirit they showed! Now, Mac., is all quiet on the eastern front?

For convenience and pleasure—a PETERBOROUGH Outboard

is to the summer cottage what a car is to the home—but it costs considerably less and lasts longer.

WRITE TODAY

for attractive literature fully describing the New Peterborough Boats. Lower Prices—Many models and sizes from \$66. up. Order early.



The ROSSEAU

—Convenient size
—Exceedingly steady
—Seats 6
—For oars or motor
—Cedar planked
—Nicely finished

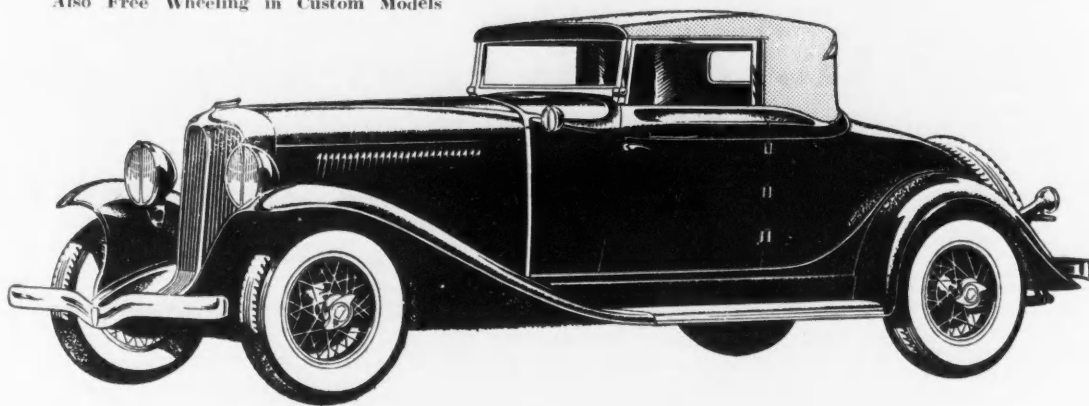
\$96 with oars or sold complete with 4 H.P. Evinrude Lightwin Motor \$224

PETERBOROUGH CANOE CO. LTD., PETERBOROUGH

Our idea of a fearless editorial is one we saw in a paper from Northern China advocating prompt and drastic suppression of the bandits in Chicago.—Boston Herald.

"The trouble with people today," says Mrs. Thomas Edison, "is that people demand too much luxury." Yes, and another trouble is that we don't get it.—New York Post.

Convertible Cabriolet
Silent-Constant Mesh in Standard Models
Also Free Wheeling in Custom Models



AUBURN

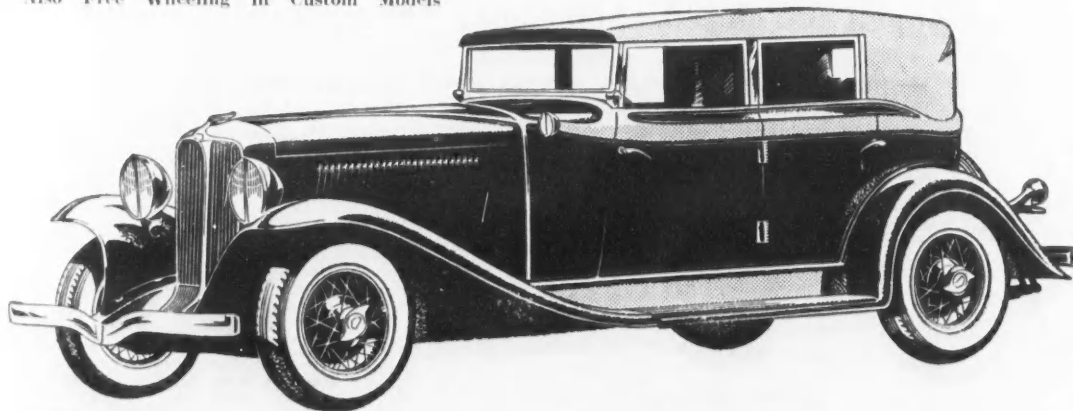
POWERED BY LYCOMING

Introduces Two New Convertible Custom Models With Free Wheeling

Again Auburn introduces an entirely new originality in design. Entirely closed—or entirely open—or tops up and windows down! Those are highly desirable advantages of these two new Auburn Straight Eight convertible models. The windshields on the Custom Models may be folded down. Both Custom and Standard Models have improved rattle-proof windows; re-enforced and insulated bodies; ample room; unusually comfortable upholstery, scientific seating arrangement and many new features never before obtainable even in the most expensive made-to-order cars. In addition to 98

horsepower; 127" wheelbase; strongest of frames, X-type; automatic chassis lubrication; silent-constant mesh and about one hundred other betterments that make these cars the greatest values on the market, the Custom Models have the new improved L.G.S. Free Wheeling. An exclusive Auburn advantage is a control lever that enables you to have Free Wheeling completely, or positive gear completely, as you wish. We invite you to inspect, compare and drive these most attractive convertible models, confident you will find they offer the most for the least cost. Phone us for demonstration.

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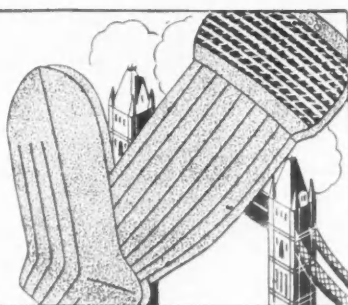


NEW CANADIAN LIST PRICES. Freight to be added.

All Custom Models include Free Wheeling. Custom Models 8-98A: 5-passenger, 2-door Brougham \$1695; Business Man's Coupe \$1895; Convertible Cabriolet \$1975; 4-door Full Sedan \$1885; Convertible Phaeton Sedan \$2125. Standard Models 8-98: 5-passenger, 2-door Brougham \$1405; 4-door Full Sedan \$1475; Convertible Cabriolet \$1545; Convertible Phaeton Sedan \$1690; Business Man's Coupe \$1475. Prices subject to change without notice.

AUBURN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, AUBURN, INDIANA.

The Store for Men



Golf Hose---

"Come to hand" — a shipment of good British Golf Hose, knit of the lighter durable wools so much sought for our warmer Summers.



Plain rib knit, in colors, with patterned tops. \$2, 2.50.
Neat all-over patterns, in blue and fawn heather. \$2.
Diamond patterns, in two-color combinations. 2.50 and \$3.
Small checks, in brown, grey, and black and white. \$4.

Street Floor

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED

MOTOR BOATING

The Motor Boat Comes of Age

By G. A. MACLEAN

THE astonishing rapidity with which the motor boat as a means of recreation, has come to the fore in the past few years, is not nearly so astonishing as the fact of its comparative neglect formerly.

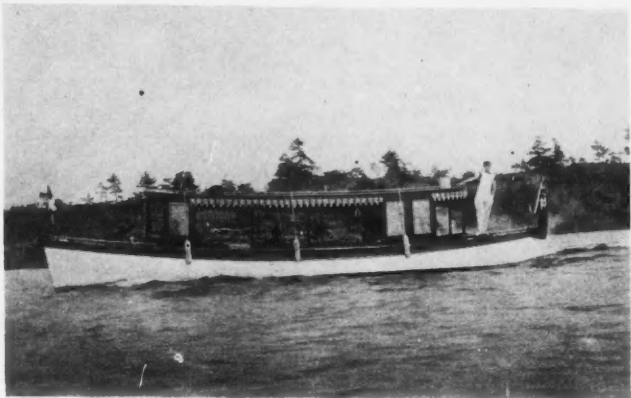
It would seem that the population of the North American Continent have suddenly become endowed with a widespread "Water Consciousness"—witness the new found interest and ability in swimming—or else there has heretofore been a sad lack on the part of boat

builders in educating the public on the desirability of owning a boat. But whatever the reason for the former minority interest, it has at last been replaced by a steadily growing enthusiasm to the point where people of every financial classification are using, or expecting to use, some kind of a power driven boat for the purposes of recreation.

Only a decade ago motor boats

few stalwarts left here and there to sometimes remind one that once the woods were full of them! And the reason for the disappearance thereof is not hard to find for once the individual has overcome, first an instinctive fear that the water is unnatural to him and second that he will become sick, then he has a perfectly natural desire to go boating because, under the average conditions, nothing is more soul-satisfying than a day afloat.

Then too, the advent of the internal combustion engine gave the small boat its first real chance for popularity, for when at last the wrinkles were ironed out of the machinery, the motor boat provided a definite means of getting somewhere and back again in a given



"TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO"

as a general class might all be said to possess that characteristic so dear to the advertising writer's heart, "Marked Individuality", for no two of them were alike nor were the eventual buyers of these "Distinctive" craft ever sure as to what the speed or seaworthy characteristics of their boats would be.

Each one was a design unto itself and only in the hard and expensive school of experience was the worth of the builder's plans either proved or found wanting.

Finally a definite type was evolved which has now become more or less the accepted standard in Motor Boat construction and this type, with slight modifications, is suitable for anything from a 20 foot runabout up to the pretentious 75 foot off-shore cruiser.

The power driven boat had finally raised itself out of the "contraption" category (where each owner rigged up gadgets of his own invention until the locality of the engine looked like a Heath Robinson drawing) and once it dawned on designers and builders alike that the mechanism of a motor car could be advantageously used to a great extent in a motor boat, then indeed did it come of age.

So rapid have the strides since been that in modern cruisers of even 40 or 50 feet one frequently finds devices which make the labor of living much less arduous than in the most up-to-date home ashore.

In so far as the advance in speed is concerned, last year a 14 foot outboard engined affair ran the measured mile in 72 seconds.

This season it will probably be done in 60! . . . and in my early days of struggling with refractory engines, if some idiot had told me that in a few years a boat, of less length than the ordinary canoe, could and would be driven at a mile a minute, you may imagine what my answer would have been.

ONE of the most remarkable changes, however, that has taken place since the motor boat came of age, is in the attitude of the public in general toward the water.

Not so long ago there were distinct classes of people who did not like the water, never had liked the water—and never would. They probably could have been psycho-analyzed into groups, along with those who jeered at golf, wouldn't wear wrist watches and thought grape seeds were the definite cause of appendicitis.

Where are they now? Vanished—like the Buffalo—with only a

time—and for the vast majority of us, this is the one thing we must do most when we are off for a holiday.

Silvertown Safety Movement

ANY movement to form public opinion against the preventable destruction of human life always has the approval of public, industrial and professional leaders.

The Silvertown Safety League, sponsored by the Canadian Goodrich Company, Limited, of Kitchen, in the interests of safer operation of automobiles and reduction of traffic fatalities already has been stamped with the approval of many outstanding men and women.

Recently the movement got under way when Hon. Geo. S. Henry, as Minister of Highways, signed the pledge and made the following statement of endorsement: "As Minister of Highways, it has been one of my outstanding ambitions to promote safety in driving. Therefore I am naturally interested in anything which will further aid in molding public opinion to a realization of the importance of sane and careful driving. The idea of The Silvertown Safety League has my hearty endorsement."

Maj.-General V. A. S. Williams, Commissioner of Police for Ontario said, "I am heartily in sympathy with this movement. If all motorists will sign and observe the Silvertown Safety League pledge, it would eliminate many deaths and accidents on the highways."

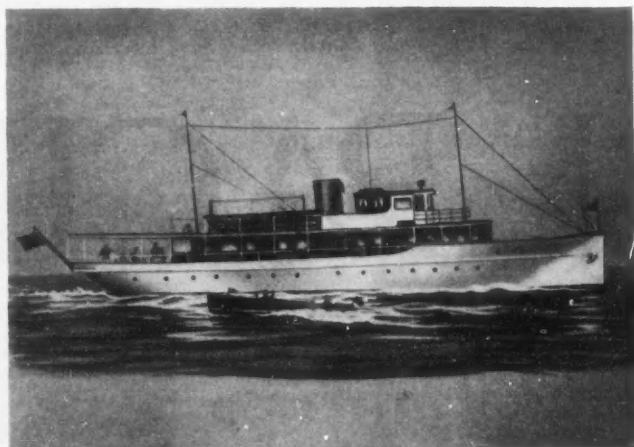
The Silvertown Safety League naturally has the approval of members of The National League and The Ontario Motor League.

The League was sponsored by the Goodrich Company, one of the major organizations of the rubber industry, whose officials saw the urgent need of a plan to educate automobile drivers to observe the commonsense laws of the highway.

Preliminary estimates indicate that out of 83,000 automobile accidents in Canada during 1930 nearly 50,000 people were injured and about 1500 were killed.

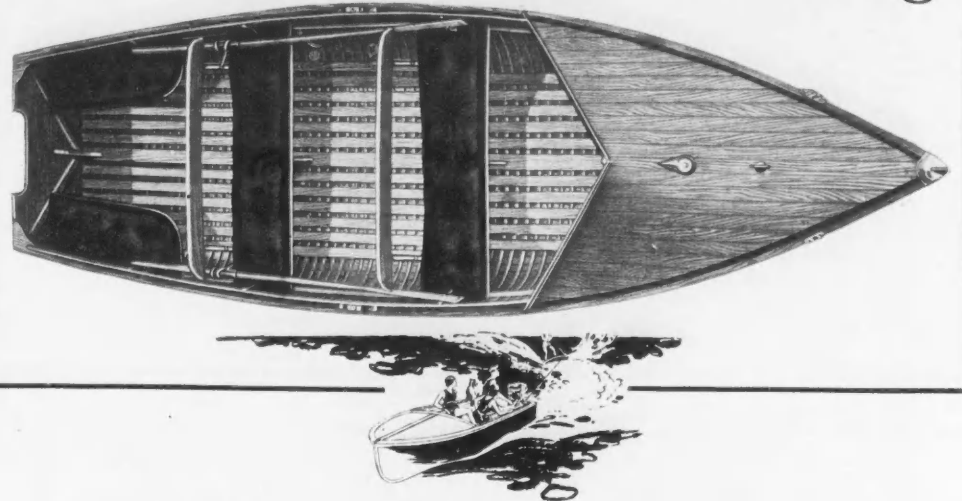
The facilities of Goodrich tire dealers throughout Canada are offered motorists as a matter of convenience. Each pledge must be witnessed and to-day men and women in every walk of life are signing up.

Governor Ross, of Idaho, has just made a six-months-old baby a colonel. Presumably in the infantry.—Dallas News.



"TO-DAY"

Johnson Outboard Motoring

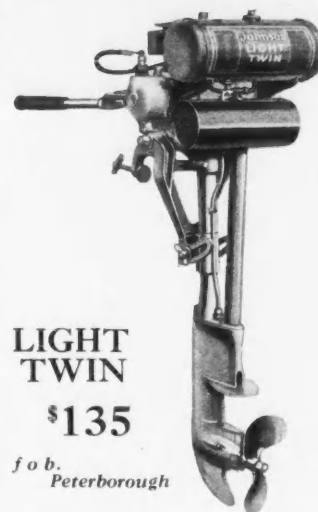


NOW—within reach of all!

DON'T envy your friends who enjoy outboard motoring! Since Johnson offers a complete Matched Unit—a genuine Johnson Light Twin Motor and a Johnson boat—for only \$235, everybody can enjoy this thrilling, exhilarating sport! Either the motor or boat can be bought separately—the Motor for \$135 and the Boat for \$100.—Johnson's very lowest prices and the greatest dollar-for-dollar value on the market.

For those who want a slightly larger, more powerful motor at low cost, we recommend the Johnson Standard Twin—similar to the Light Twin, but developing eight horsepower and selling for \$175.

Nearly all Johnson Sea-Horses offer these features. Consider: quiet underwater exhaust—full



LIGHT TWIN \$135

tilting propeller which raises on contact with obstructions—full pivot steering, insuring instant reverse without stopping motor. These and the many other Johnson refinements are backed by unfailing dependability which has given Johnson most all outboard speed records!

Sea-Horse Motors range from \$155 for the 1½ h.p. "Single" to \$500 for the electrically started 32 h.p. Sea-Horse "32".

Illustrated is the Johnson Imperial de-luxe boat. Boat prices range from \$100 upwards. All prices f.o.b. Peterborough.

Send for free Booklet Today.

Johnson has prepared a beautiful new booklet "Vagabonding Down the Rainbow Trail". Write for your copy today. Canadian Johnson Motor Co. Limited, Peterborough, Ont. Distributors for B.C.—Hoffar's Limited, Vancouver.

Johnson Matched Units Sea-Horses and Boats

THE ONLY MANUFACTURER OF OUTBOARD MOTORS IN CANADA.

A famous name in boating... Now... A NEW STANDARD OF BEAUTY, SPEED AND VALUE



Four Smart Models . . . 17 Feet to 26 Feet . . . 25 to 45 m.p.h. . . . 6 to 10 Passengers

GREAVETTE BOATS, Limited—a new company with a famous boating name—announce four fast, beautiful, entirely new Canadian runabouts for immediate delivery. Built by modern straight line production methods, under the direction of an internationally known production engineer, these new boats are priced fully 25 per cent. below all other craft of similar quality available in Canada!

Superb sweep of lines, and perfection of balance account not only for the impressive beauty of the new Greavette Boats, but also for their

greater speed per horsepower . . . and their flat, low spray, thrown well way from the boat to assure dry, comfortable seaworthiness even in heavy seas. Hull, decks and sides are of finest woods, matched and fitted like costly cabinet work. Upholstery, appointments and trimmings challenge comparison. Metal parts are of bronze, brass and copper. Engines are by Kermath, Chrysler and Liberty.

This beauty, speed and quality are common to all Greavette Boats. Yet they are priced as low as \$1,495, at Gravenhurst, with a written guarantee!

Why the Greavette franchise is attracting dealers everywhere

It offers a complete range of runabouts ranging in price from \$1,495 to \$4,795, at Gravenhurst . . . Greavette Boats are the outstanding runabout values . . . Dealers are supported by a consistent advertising campaign in national boating and class magazines . . . Greavette is the first Canadian company to manufacture boats on

the economical straight line production basis, enabling you to sell the finest quality runabouts at lower prices . . . Territorial rights fully protected . . . Deferred payment facilities for your customers . . . Small initial outlay places demonstrator on dealer's floor . . . Greavette dealers get their business on a profitable basis.

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Prices f.o.b. Gravenhurst, taxes extra.

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Please send me . . . Greavette Boats Catalogue. . . Particulars of Dealer Franchise. (Check item or items you wish.)

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New Glass Humidor \$1.50

Sealed Pouch Package 25c.



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The VANDERBILT Hotel is no more expensive than any other first-class hotel in New York. Room and bath . . . \$4.25



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Your Chief Engineer

4 gold stripes with purple rings

... knows everything from the largest turbine to the smallest pump on board your ship.

He is probably a Scot, and taciturn, but if you meet him you will be infected with his enthusiasm for his cherished engines.

Sailings weekly from Montreal Cabin rates from . . . \$130 Tourist Third Cabin . . . \$105 Third Class Round Trip \$155

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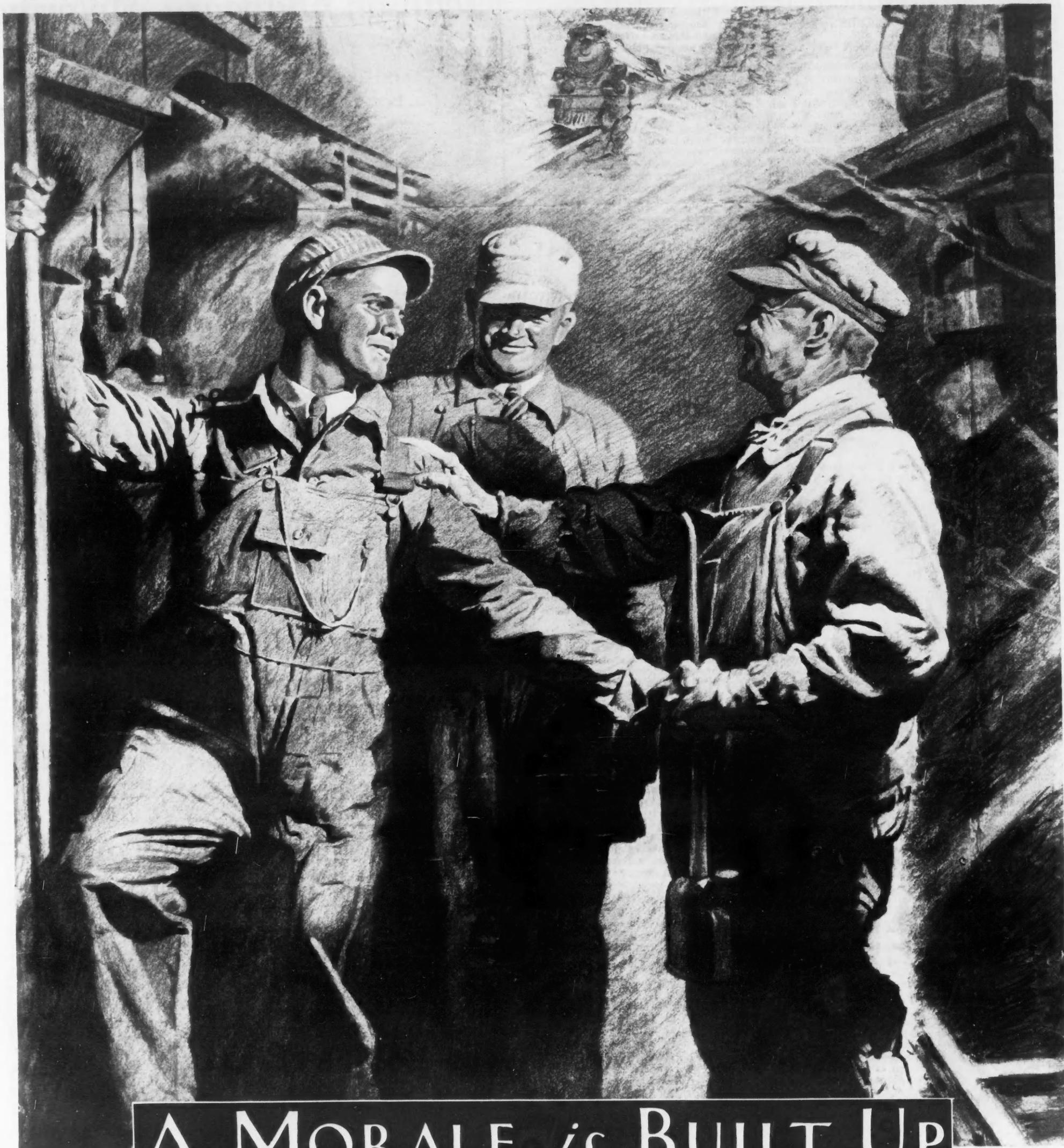
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1881 • FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY • 1931

A MORALE *is* BUILT UP

THE *THIRD* generation now joins the ranks of those who serve the road. Fifty years of character building becomes a guarantee of service. This the traveller feels and appreciates. The struggle to build and maintain the road has welded together the men who make it. Canadian Pacific is not just a company but is a part of the life-blood of its members and of Canada. Track-walker, engineer, trainman are blood brothers to the President, and the

humblest employee feels this. "Serve our country and you will serve the road," one of its Presidents has said. Canada and the road are one.

CANADIAN PACIFIC TODAY

The Canadian Pacific Railway runs from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Its liners sail from Vancouver and Victoria to Japan and China, and from Montreal, Quebec and Saint John to Great Britain and the Continent. It operates winter cruises to the Mediterranean, the West Indies and Round the World; summer cruises to

Norway, and a winter service to Bermuda. Its chateaux and hotels represent the latest word in comfort and luxury. Its telegraph service employs 225,000 miles of wire. Its express travellers' cheques are current all over the world. Canadian Pacific offices and agents are to be found everywhere.

CANADIAN PACIFIC



SATURDAY NIGHT

SOCIETY

TRAVEL

FASHION

HOMES

GARDENS

TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 25, 1931.

LES ENFANTS

Left Column Reading Down:

DOREEN, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Hanson, Toronto. *Photo by Plomley.*

DIANA MEREDITH, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Ramsay, and great grand-daughter of the late Sir William and Lady Meredith. *Photo by Ashley and Crippen.*

HELEN MARY and FRANCES AUSTIN, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Iredell K. Johnston, Toronto, Ont., and grand-daughters of the late Rev. Gabriel Johnston, D.D., and the late Mr. H. Richardson.

Centre Column Reading Down:

CHARLOTTE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Burgoyne, Brantford. *Photo by Walker's Studio.*

PUTNAM, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Peabody, White River Junction. *Photo by Walker's Studio, Brantford.*

MAXWELL, FLORA and CHARLES, children of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil C. Meredith, Toronto. *Photo by Eaton Studio.*

Right Column Reading Down:

ELIZABETH ANNE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Blain, Toronto. *Photo by Plomley.*

RUTH and PAUL JOHNSEN, children of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Johnsen, of Los Angeles, California. Mrs. Johnsen was Marjory Jackman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Jackman, Toronto. *Photo by Ashley and Crippen.*

KATHLEEN and DONALD, children of Dr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Wood, 184 Bingham Avenue, Toronto. *Photo by Thornton Johnston.*



Week-End Notes

By MARIE-CLAIRE

More Chaplins

I CANNOT think of anyone not enjoying *City Lights*, and (perhaps with all those other ecstatic reviews in mind) I cannot think of anyone with intelligence who won't be disappointed in it. We are told it has taken three years of Mr. Chaplin's time to make it, for which I can see no excuse. As a custodian of such a large proportion of the world's laughter Chaplin has no business (O, I know it's his own business!) spending three years on a picture

like this. True, he did all the sound effects and incidental music himself, but the answer to that is (the whistle apart) he should let someone else do them, and give his mind to his unique business of acting in more pictures. His acting here is as always, superb, but he hasn't been learning to act in the past three years. Nor has he spent all those years in thinking out new gags. There are an amazing number of gags in *City Lights* of which the person-who-goes-to-the-theatre-with-us was quite justified in saying "I always enjoy

that". The soda water siphon as an emergency fire measure for the relief of one who has sat down on a lighted cigar;—the wild chase of the erratically driven motor car;—the flower-pot on the head;—the spaghetti problem;—these are not new. They are ready made ideas that come to life as rollicking farce under the genius of Chaplin's acting. (Those friendly dogs answering the whistle is another story.) Unlike "A Woman of Paris" *City Lights* didn't take time to make because of its story, which is episodic, and *The Gold Rush* and *The Kid* both surpassed its episodes in originality. But let us end this carping criticism which need only be taken to prove that we enjoy Chaplin so much we want to enjoy him oftener. We were just as

exhausted with laughter when we came away from *City Lights* as you will be, just as apprehensive when the blind girl saw her hero at last, and just as soporifically thankful when finally her eyes so magnificently registered "It doesn't matter at all."

Laugh That Off

A CAMPAIGN to popularize laughter as a specific in the treatment of disease is said to be on foot in medical circles. While "laugh and grow fat" would make a poor motto in these days of passionate devotion to slimness, it has been suggested that the old adage about the apple be changed to read a laugh a day keeps the doctor away. The idea seems sound, and our only objection to

it is that should the change be permanent the following fine verse by Harry Graham will lose its point.

"I recollect in early life
I loved a local doctor's wife
I ate an apple every day
To keep the doctor far away
Alas! he was a jealous man
And grew suspicious of my plan.

He'd noticed several pips about
When taking my appendix out
A circumstance that must
arouse

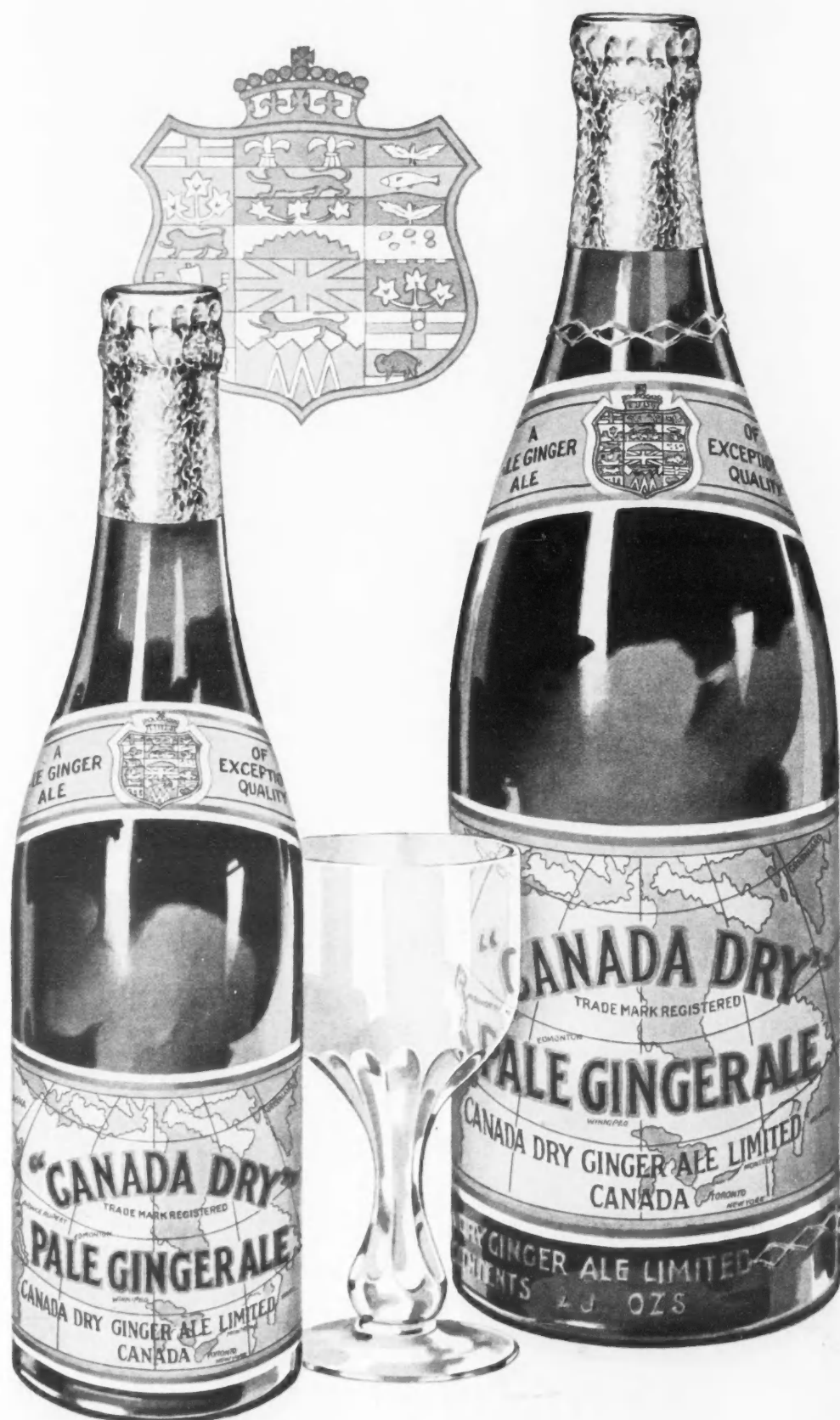
Suspicion in the blindest
spouse
And though I squared the thing
somehow

I always eat bananas now."
Like many another good idea,
laughter as a curative agency is
not new. It was certainly appreci-

ated as much as five centuries ago during the flu epidemic of 1414 in the city of Nuremberg. True the disease was then called Tanne-wechsel, a blow on the forehead, but what recent martyr to flu can doubt its identity when he reads that the victims suffered from "sneezings, snufflings, shiverings, coughings, and great pains in the back and head." Not this one. Apparently everyone caught it, no doctors could cope with it, and the canny Emperor left for Rome to avoid infection. Anticipating modern scientific thought the merchants of Nuremberg tried the remedial power of laughter. A wooden stage was erected in front of the town hall and with 'prentice actors they presented "The Influenza Play". It reads amazingly (Continued on Page 21)

SHINE UP YOUR

Champagne glasses



TWO CONVENIENT SIZES

Now you have two ways of buying The Champagne of Ginger Ales. The new magnum containing five full glasses is an ideal size for family and party use. The familiar 12-ounce bottle is preferable, when you desire only a sociable glass or two.



IT IS GAYER, of course, and surprisingly inexpensive to have a bubbling drink sparkling in your champagne glasses for every dinner—if it's The Champagne of Ginger Ales—Canada Dry.

Canada Dry is a beverage worthy of a champagne glass, for it is an aristocrat. Frosted-gold in colour, with a delicate aroma, and a flavour as elusive as that of a rare old vintage—it has won the patronage of royalty the whole world over. You couldn't buy a purer, more healthful ginger ale—nor a more delicious one.

An Exclusive Process

For, in this Champagne of Ginger Ales, there is the true flavour of the Jamaica ginger root. Canada Dry's exclusive process retains all the piquancy—all the delicious zest. To insure the utmost purity, irradiation with the ultra-violet ray is an essential step in the making of this fine old ginger ale. Nor will Canada Dry turn "flat" like most carbonated beverages. A special process of carbonation insures that the sparkle and life will remain long after the bottle is opened.

Canada Dry is a particularly fine drink for children because of its unusual purity and healthfulness.

CANADA DRY'S SPARKLING SODA

Have you tried this delightful new table water of Canada Dry's? It is sparkling, crisp and always delicious.

CANADA DRY GINGER ALE LIMITED
TORONTO, EDMONTON AND MONTREAL

PATENT LEATHER

FASHION'S BRIGHTEST IDEA

A DELIGHTFUL
ALL-SEASON STAND-BY

For General Wear
and
Semi-formal Wear

Patent leather returns with a difference! The new footwear is briefly cut—as cool and lightweight as a Grecian Sandal. Match it with new Patent accessories—wear it with everything from simple wash frocks to dainty tea gowns.

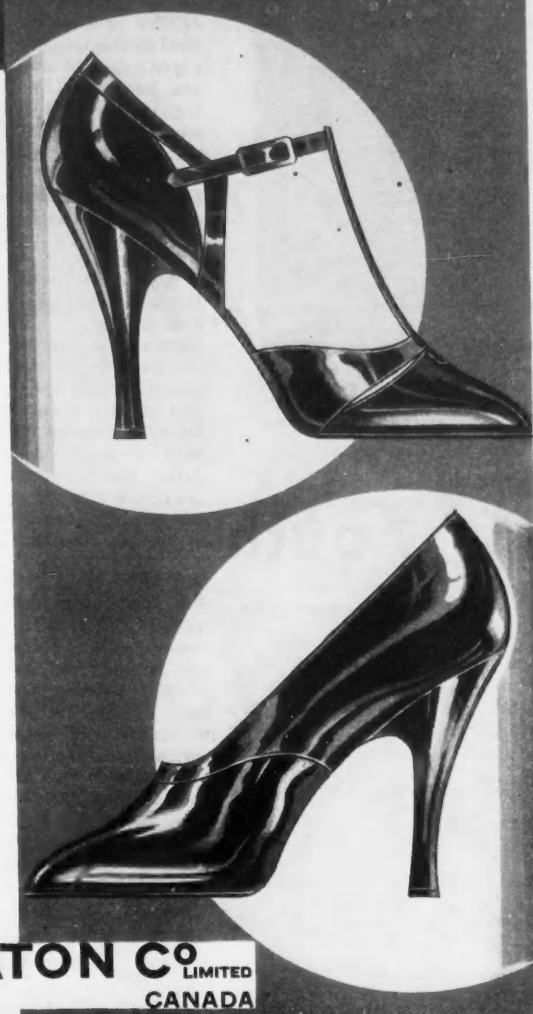
Sketched, a slender T strap model with spike heel and hand turned sole.

Pump with superb arch fitting qualities. Spike heel and hand-turned sole.

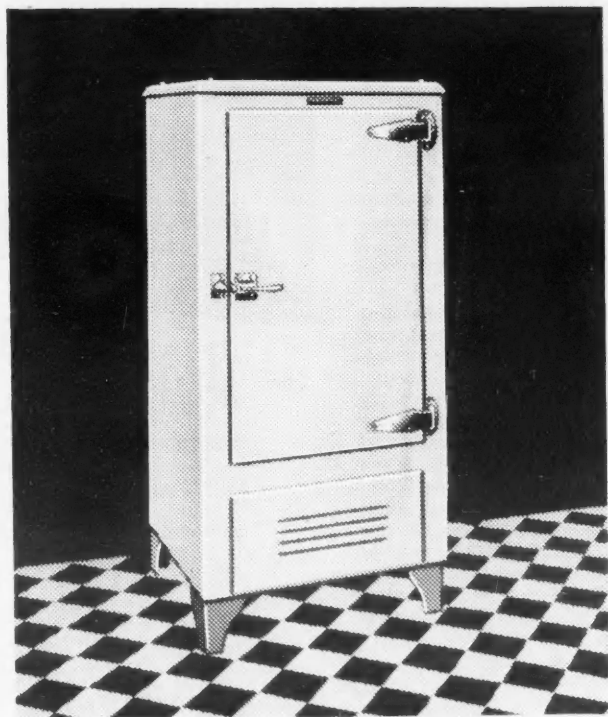
Pair \$10.00

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THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA



A tiny gas flame, a trickle of water—that's all the GAS refrigerator needs to produce preserving cold and furnish all the ice cubes you need.



The GAS Refrigerator

with the tiny gas flame that obviates all moving parts which might cause wear and tear is surely worth your consideration.

Just an inexpensive little gas flame burning through the years—silent as candle light—just enough heat to urge along a simple process which produces the refrigeration.

NOTE THESE ADDRESSES

where the GAS refrigerator may be seen.

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THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY

What Paris Wears

By SOIFFIELD

I HAVE just come in from cocktails at the Ritz, and all those of you who know that little square Bar, know exactly how many fashionable and smartly dressed women can crush into it at once.

Spring really seems to have settled on Paris, the weather is warm, and the Champs Elysees is at present cloaked in bright spring green from these hundreds of chestnut trees that still remain.

Spring seems to have inspired every woman at the Ritz to look her best, and straw 'pork-pie' hats which seem to be here for a season anyway were very much in evidence. This type of square crown is going to be as popular as the shallow toad-stool type this summer, but the square will be strictly tailored while the round will be the thing for the big picture-garden party hat.

Bright colours seemed to be the gay slogan of the gathering at the Ritz. Greens, blues and yellows vied with the more sober (if in colour only) contents of the wearer's glasses. Black and white too seemed popular for the morning suit, while coat-dresses were definitely a 1931 spring touch.

Incidentally I noted that many women at the Ritz were using the new make-up that has caused much chatter during the past few weeks. Lapiz blue Rimmels is now the thing to put on your eyelashes if you are the fairly dark type. It gives a pleasant raven appearance which bucks up your looks no end if the morning turns out to be unkind to you.

Not so very long ago women all wore the same shade of lipstick, the same shade of rouge and powder also for morning, afternoon and evening until it was suddenly discovered that day time make-up looked too ghastly at night and now a change of "coat of varnish" is quite as essential as a change of dress.

May be this is all right too, but it has just dawned on me that with summer and the longer days that women may look altogether too theatrical if they saunter out in broad daylight to go to dinner in some softly lighted restaurant where the hour's hard work they have put on their faces will look its best.

Anyway as some kind of helpful solution to all this, demonstrations have been given in Paris to show that any woman who has always vowed that she can't wear bright green or shades of beige because they make her look sallow can now do so if she matches her dress to her make-up or vice-versa.

I witnessed two of these demonstrations and the effect on the different victims was amazing but I contend right now that if the average woman is going to attempt this kind of "mise en scene" for her daily life she had better start out right away by taking a complete set of painting lessons for the art of a portraitist will be required if the correct results are to be obtained.

I STARTED out my article by mentioning hats and I feel I want to add a rider before I drop the subject, and that is I feel that if I see many more knitted or crocheted hats in Paris I'll just go dithering on the street. It would be interesting to know if this rage has spread to Canada and other countries for it has developed into an almost criminal passion here, because any girl who is at all handy with her crochet hook can copy the cutest Maria Guy or Reboux model for the total cost of about six francs and a couple of journeys to town on the bus... and if that kind of thing doesn't show criminal intentions I don't know what does.

AND now to drift back to my title. Apparently one of the things that is going to count less than anything is the addition of jewellery (except bracelets) to one's evening ensemble this summer. Evening dresses are so soft and beautiful in line and grace at the present time, and with the present vogue for the accompanying scarf with fur trimmed ends there is just no need for anything else to enhance the general effect.

Bracelets however are becoming more and more elaborate and need not necessarily be made in metal either as Lanvin has just introduced a novelty which is a petal sleeve made in the same material

TAILORED SPORTSWEAR



The Avon Knit Zephyr Ensemble

OVER the fairway! The zest and joy of the game is heightened for the wearer of this smart ensemble tailored by Avon Knit—and it retains its shape and correct lines. See this moderately priced sportswear today and note what tailored knitwear really means.

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Cold Storage

Special \$2.50

WINTER OVERCOATS

cloth or fur-trimmed, Mira-cleaned, pressed and stored until November, including insurance.

Odorless cleaning, moth proofed.

The largest and most modern plants in Canada.

Enquire for our rates on fur storage.

A pick-up truck on every street every day.

New Method Laundry Co., Ltd.
DYERS & CLEANERS

KENWOOD
9800

We Know How

KENWOOD
9800

as the dress which just reaches (on one arm only) from the elbow to the shoulder.

Another charming novelty which I saw on a beautiful looking woman at Ciro's the other night was a plaited strand of silver and rose lame which replaced the shoulder straps on a black chiffon evening dress, while the wearer wore short silver gauntlet gloves lined up with pink with a flat evening bag to match them. No other adornments were to be seen.

A Scot who was a bad sailor was crossing the Channel. He went to the Captain and asked him what he should do to prevent seasickness.

"Have you got a sixpence?" asked the Captain.

"Ay," replied Sandy.

"Weil, hold it between your teeth during the trip."—Boston Transcript.

The wealth of the average American has been placed at \$2,977, indicating that quite a few average Americans have been short-changed.—Miami News.

Physical-culture classes, we read, are now held in American prisons. The prisoners, however, are not allowed to skip.—The Humorist (London).

A doctor is the only man who can suffer from good health.—Louisville Times.



CHARACTER BUILDING

Home surroundings influence our own characters and, more important still, those of our children. Good furniture and good draperies and fabrics are not fads or extravagances. Why not visit the Ridpath Galleries and see for yourself what possibilities there are for improving your home. No one will ask you to buy. You can just browse around on three floors filled with traditional and modern furniture, objets d'art and draperies from many countries—the finest craftsmanship and materials of three continents.

P.S.—As an instance of our reasonable prices we suggest you see our Italian occasional chairs heavily carved at \$65 each.



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SOAP

It's Best for You and Baby too

RESTORING the SKIN to Whiteness



VENETIAN ANTI-BROWN SPOT OINTMENT

A creamy, tingling ointment which stimulates the circulation . . . \$2.50, \$5.

VENETIAN ORANGE SKIN FOOD

A rich cream that is indispensable for a thin or middle-aged skin . . . \$1, \$1.75, \$2.75, \$4.25.

VENETIAN MUSCLE OIL

A penetrating oil to tone and invigorate flabby tissues . . . \$1, \$2.50, \$4.

VENETIAN BLEACHING CREAM

A mild bleach and a soothing, emollient cream in one . . . \$1, \$2.50, \$4.

ARDENA BLEACH CREAM

To diminish or remove discolorations from the face, neck and hands . . . \$1.50.

ARDENA VELVA CREAM

A delicate cream that smooths and refines without fattening . . . \$1, \$2.50, \$4.

VENETIAN ARDEN MASQUE

A wonderful corrective which purifies and awakens the skin . . . \$5.

AN indispensable preparation for lightening the skin is Anti-Brown Spot Ointment. Before applying the ointment, cleanse and tone the skin according to directions I have given you in earlier lessons.

Next coat the skin with a protective layer of Orange Skin Food. Then, using the fingers, smooth the Anti-Brown Spot Ointment over the area to be bleached, keeping well away from the eyes and lips. Almost immediately you will feel a prickling sensation indicating the activity of the preparation. Leave the ointment on from three to five minutes, depending on the sensitiveness of the skin. Remove with liberal applications of Muscle Oil.

Another treatment which I have prepared for home use is my Venetian Masque, which brings up the blood to purify the skin and lighten it. It is an excellent year-round treatment for keeping the skin clear and fine-textured.

For an intensive bleaching treatment you should also use one of my special bleaching preparations nightly. Venetian Bleaching Cream is a mild preparation which should be smoothed well into the skin after it has been cleansed at night, and left on. A stronger preparation is Ardena Bleach Cream. Do not rub this into the skin, but smooth it lightly over spots and dark places.

ELIZABETH ARDEN

NEW YORK: 691 FIFTH AVENUE

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In Simpson's Elizabeth Arden Consultation Room

Miss Arden's Personal Consultant is waiting . . . to advise you about the care of your skin . . . about the correct selection of preparations for your particular type of skin. She will analyze your skin, show you how to keep it clear and fresh and firm. If you wish . . . she will teach you to use your own hands . . . the Arden way . . . to give yourself the Elizabeth Arden Home Treatment.

Telephone Adelaide 8711, or inquire at the Toilet Goods Department.

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Such a clean, fresh, lovable fragrance—

No wonder dainty women all over the world treasure its refreshing charm—no wonder our Canadian leaders of taste and fashion find it indispensable for those informal occasions when heavier scents are out of place.

YARDLEY LAVENDER

Perfume, Face Powder, Compact, Day and Night Creams, Talcum Powder, Bath Salts, etc. "The Luxury Soap of the World," and Gift Cases.

At all Good Drug and Department Stores.

YARDLEY 35 Old Bond Street LONDON
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Harbour at York Street, Toronto New York

Can You Make My Skin Fresh, Clear, Soft, Smooth?

Yes, we can do wonders in restoring neglected skins to their former freshness and loveliness. If you have Pimples, Freckles, Blackheads, Redness, Rash, Brown Patches, Scaly Skin or Eczema, we recommend the use of our preparation—

PRINCESS COMPLEXION PURIFIER

Sent to Any Address on Receipt of Price, \$1.50

Wrinkles and Fagged-Out Looks Disappear

Take the tired look out of your face. Anxiety makes its mark and this preparation releases the tightened muscles and gives relaxation and freedom. Flabbiness in cheeks, neck or bosom is counteracted and a delightful look of freshness and loveliness is imparted to the skin. We recommend this preparation.

Princess Skin Food Sent to Any Address on Receipt of Price, \$1.50

WRITE FOR BEAUTY BOOK, "X"—FREE

HISCOTT INSTITUTE, LTD., 616 College Street, Toronto



AMERICAN BEAUTIES

Mlle. Gabrielle Chanel, internationally famous French fashion authority, selected the above twelve beautiful American girls to be mannequins in her Paris atelier, at the Hotel Pierre. Mlle. Chanel has just returned from Hollywood where she made final arrangements to design clothes for the feminine movie stars.

—Wide World Photos.

Colloids for Youth

By ISABEL MORGAN

THE other day I made a new discovery in beauty—a fascinating one embodying a new and extremely interesting theory on the reasons why our faces become old and flabby before they should.

This new theory had its origin in Paris, from which so many of the good things of life come. And of course its originator was a woman. Who else would have developed it to so fine a point? Her method was brought to Canada by a young Russian woman with ten of the most sensitive and clever fingers I have ever known.

The principle of the method is based on the necessity of never permitting the colloids of the skin to become depleted or impoverished. Colloids, do I hear you ask?

Exactly. They are a network of extremely fine cells which run throughout the entire human body, retaining a certain quantity of water which is, next to blood, the most important life element.

When one is delightfully youthful and the world is a great rosy sphere designed for one's special pleasure, the skin is renewed automatically. As soon, however, as this base of its becomes weak or totally destroyed the skin cannot function properly, and one begins to see those signs in the mirror that are all too familiar to many of us.

As a result of this the treatment strives to reach to that surface below the skin where the trouble lies, and from which the upper skin is being renewed daily by the natural actions of the deeper layers of the cells and colloids.

Of course the real object is to make the skin firm with that elasticity which is the sign of a youthful skin.

The basis of the treatment is a most interesting cream which combines five functions in itself, I am told. There are the qualities of rejuvenating, nourishing, bleaching, cleansing and base for the powder.

In the treatment, this cream is used to cleanse and soften the skin from which it is removed by means of a Turkish towel which has been wrung out in warm water.

Perhaps the best means of telling you about the new methods is to describe a treatment given at the charming salon by the capable young Russian woman mentioned above.

If the face is showing signs of relaxation and large pores, it is likely that you will be given an eggpack treatment. One takes the treatment in a pretty room, lying prone on a comfortable divan. First, the skin is cleansed thoroughly with the cream I described above. This, in turn, is followed by the egg mixture which is spread carefully over one's features. Lights are turned out and one is left to relax and enjoy a few minutes of rest, while the pack tightens.

There is a slight stiffening which takes place as the pack dries. This, however, is not important or marked enough to be unpleasant.

When the lights are turned up again, one's siesta is interrupted by means of gentle hands which proceed to remove the pack from the face. As this proceeds the skin feels most delightfully new and clean and firm.

This is followed by another light application of the cream, then a cleverly chosen make up. After which, *voilà!* one is permitted to view the thoroughly satisfactory result in the mirror.

It is gratifying to know that one may achieve the same results through a home treatment which one may give oneself. This has been very carefully and scientifically worked out, and includes a series of instruction charts showing how one may, by means of exercise, strengthen the muscles of the face which when relaxed permit the mouth to become tight and drooping at the corners. The instructions are very clear and not at all difficult to follow.

This includes the eggpack treatment described above. It comes in the form of a powder which is mixed with the yolk of a fresh egg and applied to the skin.

So there you are, a brand new treatment designed to keep the colloids or youth-giving elements of the skin, young and unimpaired.

If you would care to learn the names of any of these preparations mentioned in the article above, I shall be delighted to send you a copy of a list of them which I have prepared. Besides giving their names, it mentions prices and the address from which they may be obtained. Please ask for "List Number Fourteen", and enclose a stamped and addressed envelope

with your request. Address Isabel Morgan, SATURDAY NIGHT, 73 Richmond Street, Toronto.

DRESSING TABLE

THE latest portable perfume sprays are exquisite examples of the jeweller's craft, and practical in the bargain. They have the appearance of a cigarette lighter, and are made in a wealth of designs in engine-turned gold and silver, as well as in fish-and-reptile skins. Evening models are carried out in such semi-precious stones as jade, onyx, amethyst or amber, and ornamented with an initial in brilliants.

A tapestry bag seen recently was worked out in seed pearls and tiny gold beads. The pearls were embroidered on to the tapestry in an old-world flower design. The golden beads formed the leaves. Another bag of petit point had a solid gold frame encrusted with almost every kind of semi-precious stone. The petit point was exceptionally gorgeous, and the whole thing recalled the elaborate extravagance of the old French Court.

HAVE you heard that some smart ones are combining net gloves with mesh hosiery for evening wear? Rather clever, don't you agree? And, by the way, mesh hosiery is even more transparent than chiffon. A good hand lotion or cream, well massaged into the leg, will perform quite remarkable of softening and smooth skin that shows signs of roughness.

The world seems fairly safe for democracy, except at a democratic meeting.—Brunswick Pilot.



SPRING HATS AND SPRING SUNSHINE

Are Merciless
to Your Face

particularly if it is not perfectly groomed.

DOROTHY GRAY

famous Beauty Specialists tells us that Today's vogue is not to be natural—but to look natural . . . Cosmetics in the correct tone for your coloring, faultlessly applied, over clear healthy skin and firm muscles, is the DOROTHY GRAY recipe for modern loveliness . . . Specialists in Dorothy Gray facial treatments and make-up are a feature of

THE BEAUTY SALON

EATON'S—College Street

T. EATON CO. LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA



"Mine . . .
as though I'd had it made
to my order!"

says JOAN CRAWFORD

"I had always told my friends that some day I would make a perfume . . . not simpering sweetness . . . but dash, and zip . . . oh, gay modern things! And then, one day, I found it . . . I didn't make it . . . but Seventeen is all I wanted it to be."

Seventeen Youth-tone Rouge brings elusive color tones to your complexion . . . Seventeen Face Powder blends shades to simulate the radiance of youthful skin . . . Also: Seventeen Perfume, Dusting Powder, Talcum Powder, Compact, Brillantine, Sachet, Toilet Water.



Seventeen

MISS EMAIME KEEFER
Debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Keefer of Montreal.



KAYSER HOSIERY

\$1.25

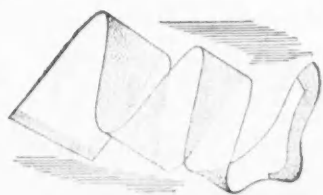
Will Surprise and Please You

For the tea-hour which marks the pause between a busy day and a brilliant evening there is the proper Kayser Hose. All Kayser Hose are moderate in price... long in wear. There is a large selection of Spring's newest shades from which to choose. Ask for service or chiffon weight with Slendo* Heel. Other Kayser styles \$1.00 and up.

Featured numbers are

106x
Medium Service
Weight
Slendo* Heel

152x
Chiffon
Slendo* Heel
Picot Edge



KAYSER
HOSIERY... GLOVES... UNDERWEAR
MADE IN CANADA

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100



CLAUDETTE COLBERT
In the new film "Honour Among Lovers".

Week-End Notes

(Continued from Page 18)
like a modern farce. The first scene represented a court of justice and to the bar was summoned as a prisoner Messer Tannewechsel, Mr. Influenza himself. He is described as a weird, red-nosed, snivelling figure and against him were called up a crowd of witnesses, his victims of all classes. Called on to plead for himself he protested his innocence, vowing his so-called victims had brought their troubles on themselves. I am sure he suggested that they had left them off too early, sat in a draught, or neglected to have their tonsils out. He was found guilty however, and led away by the Public Executioner, the whole play, particularly the last scene, a burlesque beheading, being greeted with shouts of laughter by the delighted audience. Quite possibly that laughter did them good—according to the latest medical opinion. In any case it is recorded that the epidemic was stayed and no more fell sick in Nuremberg. How fortunate then that the latest Chaplin film arrived at the height of the influenza season. There's laughter for you!

Two of a Kind

IN THE second year of Queen Elizabeth" says the 1631 edition of Stow's Chronicle, "her silk woman, mistress Mortgage, presented her Majesty with a pair of black knit silk stockings for a New Year's gift; the which after a few days wearing, pleased her Highness so well that she sent for Mistress Mortgage and asked her where she had purchased them, and if she could help her to any more; who answered saying, "I made them very carefully, of purpose only for your Majesty, and seeing these please you so well I will presently set more in hand." "Do so", quoth the Queen, "for indeed I like silk stockings so well because they are pleasant, fine, and delicate, that henceforth I will wear no more cloth stockings." That, I think should dispose of the theory that Elizabeth may have been a man.

The best silk stockings now come from France, but the first came from Spain. They were black, and Edward the Sixth is reported to have regarded a long pair of them as "a great present", which sounds modern enough. After nearly five centuries a good pair of imported silk stockings is still a great present. France vies with America in their production and Spain, as Alfonso might say, is left behind.

The most noticeable changes in American stockings during the past year have been their gradual darkening and dulling. Complexion shades for evening and vague brown or twilight shades by day are the smart woman's choice; even gunmetal has become a brown rather than a blue grey. In America at least the dull finish, or "grenadine" knit has apparently come to stay. In these the threads are twisted in a special way rather like the contrast between "purl" and "plain", and when they first appeared on the market it was suggested that they would wear longer for that reason. This, I think, has been definitely disproved and we seem as far from a lockstitch as ever. Stockings just seem to grow more sheer and less serviceable daily, it's wonderful what we women can put up with, fortunately they also grow less expensive.

The smartest stocking in New York at the moment is a mesh one in complexion tones, or the dull gunmetals, worn with both day and evening dresses. The mesh

varies in size, the smaller being the less expensive. From both France and Germany we get the same thing in fine lisle; these are very smart for golf and with some of the cotton clothes. The reinforcements in these mesh stockings are very inconspicuous. The heel is made like that of a good French evening stocking, not showing above the shoe at all, and the soles are very narrow. New York is adopting the disappearing heel for chiffons too, and "bare foot" stockings, to wear with open Roman sandals, have no heel or toe reinforcement of any kind. The ugly pointed heel is fortunately dead and gone, as are the elaborate and dreadful fleur de lis and castellated effects. The heel is now a narrow panel if it shows at all. How odd those "pleasant fine and delicate" stockings of Queen Elizabeth's would look beside the gossamer chiffons of today!

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foremost beauty specialist of Stockholm

"Time can do nothing to a skin that is safeguarded by Palmolive Soap and my special products. But remember that it must be Palmolive Soap, if you want to obtain these results. It cannot be done with just any kind of soap."



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Is it not remarkable that the lovely women of Sweden and of almost every other civilized nation find this one method of skin care best?

"MY principle for home treatments," says Mme. Dahlstrand, "is first of all to keep the skin clean, the most vital condition for beauty, and Palmolive Soap is my valuable assistant in the service of beauty."

"This fine facial soap keeps the surface of the skin well protected. Use it with warm water, then rinse with cold water or ice to prevent sagging of the skin."

The great specialists all over the world agree on the efficiency of Palmolive Soap. Could there possibly be a more authentic recommendation than the approval of 23,723 professional experts?

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"Vegetable oils in soap," says Mme. Dahlstrand, "will help to improve your color and tone up your skin."

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As any dentist will tell you, soft foods are responsible for what amounts today to a veritable plague of gum disorders.

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With Ipana and massage you rouse the languid circulation. You sweep wastes and poisons from the tiny cells—you quickly restore to your gums their natural strength and hardness! For Ipana contains zitalol, a preparation long used by the profession for its efficiency in toning and invigorating tender gum tissue.

A good dentist and a good tooth paste are not luxuries

Let Ipana keep your teeth sound and sparkling—let it stimulate your gums to robust vigor. Its ingredients are the finest and costliest; its formula modern and advanced. It may cost you a few cents more than some dentifrices, but its use is a sound economy.

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THE SOCIAL WORLD

By ADELE M. GIANELLI

ALL Ottawa, it seemed, turned out to see Miss Mildred Bennett become Mrs. William Duncan Herridge. The drive to Chalmers Church was made through cheering throngs and an hour before the ceremony began even the galleries of the church were filled. Below, we sat in the alabaster light that fell from the glowing chancel upon the fragrant pure white lilies with which it was banked. Against that lovely background the two white satin prayer-cushions awaited the bride and groom. Immediately behind were the two great chairs placed for Their Excellencies, the Governor-General and Lady Bessborough, whose arrival with their staff just preceded the choral procession leading the bride and the Prime Minister.

Outside was the blessing of a blue sky, and blue was the chiffon gown of the bride as she walked up the church aisle on the arm of the Prime Minister, wings of blue-cloud chiffon trailing from her wrists and a soft blue in her enwreathing hat. An unusual color ensemble—blue sky and blue gown!—that enhanced the beauty of the bride and made her one with the smiling elements.

Major Herridge, unattended, awaited them and the simple ceremony conducted by Dr. J. W. Woodside was romantic in its very simplicity. One of the most charming touches was that seen by only a few. As Their Excellencies were about to advance to the vestry to sign the register, the bride gracefully stood aside for them to precede her and Lady Bessborough passing—with gracious and womanly feeling—put her finger to her lips, evidently waiving a kiss.

The wedding reception that the Prime Minister gave for his sister was as perfect as such a function could be. Romantically it was complete with human interest, socially it gathered the aristocracy of the Dominions and picturesquely, it was a feast of the most exquisite flowers and food. Chateau Laurier's ballroom suite had a magnificent, palatial air. Bowers of pink azaleas adorned the entrance to the reception room and great groups of Calla lilies with sprays of pussy willows led the way, like choir bands of Raphael's angels holding palms and silhouetted against a fleecy blue-pink cloud of hydrangeas was the bride in palest blue, holding her mauve and pink orchid bouquet. She stood between the Prime Minister and Major Herridge and later, when all the thousand and more guests had been received and Mr. Bennett had escorted their Excellencies to the ballroom, the bridegroom stood with the vice-regal group at the head of the great table. When I had seen Miss Bennett earlier and, by the way, she was a marvel in the way she managed to spare time to see numerous out-of-town friends that descended upon her that morning, I had remarked that the decorations and the magnitude of the reception promised to make it the nearest approach Canada had known to the famous Londonderry reception, which is the highlight of all London seasons. But as one looked upon that ballroom scene, it surpassed all others except a royal court. Gold and crystal it gleamed, these choirs of Calla lilies beautifying each window embrasure with stately ivory walls arising like a temple ceremoniously adorned. But looking from an upper gallery, it was as if one gazed down into the heart of a huge, old-fashioned bouquet, looped with forget-me-nots, and around which has clustered butterflies and bees. For the great table was covered with damask of palest yellow, from which rose mounds of pink and yellow roses. Blue bows of forget-me-nots, looped with blue satin, ribbon-caught garlands of smilax and baskets of spun sugar flowers, were but some of the sweets around which hovered the human bees and butterflies. And like a great white butterfly, poised the wedding cake. His Excellency's excellent toast to the bride, the bridegroom's response, the hearty cheers for the Prime Minister, to which he responded in those brief words, "Thank you for the honor of the toast to my health. I appreciate your good wishes and I need your sympathy," were memorable. Her Excellency, whom I saw for the first time, made a charming picture as with her beautiful face alight with animation, she stood talking to Captain Ronald Bennett, who with his wife had come from New Brunswick for his sister's wedding. Lady Bessborough was in a black ensemble with lovely



MRS. WILLIAM DUNCAN HERRIDGE
Sister of the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, and bride of Major Herridge, Canadian Minister to Washington.

—Photo by John Powis, Ottawa.

pearls and Mrs. Ronald Bennett wore a smart navy blue costume. How can one describe individual guests among such a distinguished throng. Young Lord Duncannon, who I hear is so popular that the younger set has taken him unto themselves as Eric—he dances most expertly—stood close to their Excellencies. Close by also were Colonel and Mrs. Humphrey Snow and Mr. Lascelles, who told me that Canada has perfect weather, and Colonel and Mrs. Willis O'Connor, the latter with a bewitching little eye veil. Much excitement centered around the Japanese Minister, who is planning a gala function for his cousin, the Princess of Japan and the Secretary of State and Mrs. Cahan were deep in consultation with him. Sir George and Lady Perley and Sir Robert and Lady Borden had all just arrived from the South. Mrs. Guthrie, in a brown brocade chiffon, was with pretty Madame Dupre, who looked so much like Lady Thornton who came up from Montreal with Sir Henry, as did Colonel and Mrs. Gregor Barclay. Mrs. Henry Rawlings and Major Herridge's sisters, Mrs. Kenneth McLachlin and Mrs. Gwen, McLachlin. Mrs. W. H. Rowley, whose sons were two of the ushers, was in brown and white crepe, as was Mrs. Arthur Sladen. Sable trimmed the beige lace ensemble of Mrs. Pat. Edwards, who was with Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Gray. The latter, in a chic navy and white costume, told me that the Chief Justice and Mrs. Anglin are returning home this week. General McRae and his daughter, with Doctor and Mrs. King, sat next to me in the church, and Mrs. Bill Pugsley and Mrs. Franklin Ahearn, whose young son was taking his first solo flight that afternoon, and Mrs. George Chapman, were a trio in the ballroom gallery. Sir George Foster was showing that he could make a more gallant speech at eighty than most can at eighteen and Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes, Colonel J. H. Woods, M.P., Mrs. Macintosh Bell, Colonel Reginald Geary, Mrs. Charles O'Connor and Mrs. A. F. Rogers were a cheery group. Mr. Justice Hyndman and I left to rush to the train to bid the bridal pair adieu. The bride's dove gray ensemble, with chic scarlet touches on frock and bag, was luxurious, with huge fox collar. She had given one of her orchids to the Prime Minister as a boutonniere, which reminded me that that morning I had heard her say to a servant, "Please remember always to keep fresh flowers in my brother's rooms." I was privileged to have a peek at the wedding gifts in those rooms and one could write paragraphs about them. Outstanding, of course, was the quaint lacquer tea table given by her Excellency and some beautiful Georgian silver. An enamel box, with hand-pierced painted ivory, was an exquisite piece, an enamel-fitted dressing case was another. But perhaps some of the most interesting things were products of the arts and crafts of Mount Allison University, among which was a lustre urn.

HIS Honor the Lieut.-Governor, Mr. William D. Ross and Mrs. Ross entertained the visiting English schoolmistresses at a reception on Tuesday afternoon, April 14th. Mrs. Ross looked charming in a graceful black silk gown over pink silk and received the guests, about three hundred in number, in the gray drawing room. His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and his three daughters, the Misses Isobel, Susan and Jean, were untiring in their efforts in making the guests of honor acquainted with the other guests. The rooms were ablaze with gorgeous flowers in large baskets, bowls and pots, hydrangeas, roses, tulips and daffodils. The tea table looked adorable, decorated with spring flowers. The tea assistants included Mrs. Bethune Larratt Smith, the Misses Shelagh and Helen Fraser, Miss June Warren, Miss Stephanie Bastedo, Mrs. John Thompson, and Mrs. Harold Rykert. In attendance also were Col. Alexander Fraser, Col. W. Rhodes, Capt. L. A. Robertson, Capt. J. W. G. Thompson, Mr. E. Orde and Mr. M. F. Auden.

A few of the guests were Brig.-General C. H. Mitchell and Mrs. Mitchell, Hon. Mr. Justice Orde and Mrs. Orde, Miss Emma Duff, Mrs. W. Mulock Boulthée, Sir Robert and Lady Falconer, Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Col. and Mrs. A. E. Kirkpatrick, Prof. and Mrs. W. A. Parks, Dr. and Mrs. James L. Hughes, Chancellor and Mrs. Whiddon, Sir Thomas and Lady White, Miss Marshall Saunders, Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Sedgewick, Mr. Provost and Mrs. F. H. Cosgrave, Col. and Mrs. F. H. Deacon, Rev. Dr. Gandier and Mrs. Gandier, the Bishop of Toronto and Mrs. Sweeney, Hon. Mr. Justice Middleton and Miss Middleton.

At the premiere of Frauline Dietrich's film, "Morocco", in London, the beautiful star made a personal appearance dressed in white, with trailing white cloak, huge bunch of Parma violets and violet colored gloves.

What could be more seasonable and charming than the berets, bracelets and necklaces of fresh flowers worn now by the smart women on the Riviera. Parma violets, rose petals and gardenias are the favorite blooms, mounted on net. If kept in a cool place they will last for days.

Among those who entertained Mr. and Mrs. Peter Jack, of Halifax, during their recent stay at the Ritz-Carlton in Montreal were Col. and Mrs. E. G. M. Cape and Mr. and Mrs. George Henderson, who gave dinners, Mrs. Walter Molson, and Mrs. Baumann Peck, who gave a luncheon at her country house at St. Genevieve, for Mrs. Jack. Before returning home to Halifax, Mrs. Jack is visiting New York for a short time.

Miss Peggy Hearne, whose marriage to Mr. David Larr, of the U.S. Army, takes place on June 10, will be attended by the Misses

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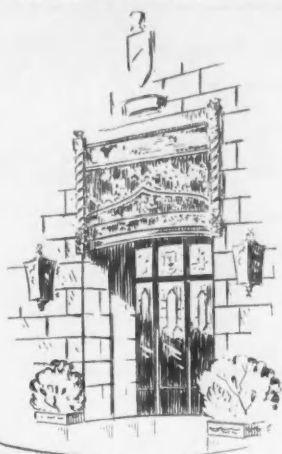
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ENGAGEMENTS
Mr. and Mrs. Leonard J. Webster of Fort William, Ont., announce the engagement of their daughter, Phyllis Roslin, to Mr. Thomas A. S. DeWolf of Mexico City, son of Mr. James Edward DeWolf and the late Mrs. DeWolf of Halifax, N.S. Date of wedding will be announced later.

MARRIAGES
Taylor-Cooper—On April 11th, at St. Jude's Church, Oakville, Ont., Miss Catherine Clark Cooper, daughter of Mr. Richard E. Cooper and the late Mrs. Cooper, of Oakville, Ont., to Mr. Charles Sanford Taylor, son of Mrs. Charles W. Taylor, of Oakville, Ont., and the late Mr. Taylor.

IN MEMORIAM
NANTON—In loving and ever grateful memory of Sir Augustus Meredith Nanton who passed on April twenty-fourth, 1925.

Remembering last summer as vividly as we do, we think Sir Hubert Wilkin's idea of sneaking under all the ice in the Arctic Ocean is a pretty blamed sane idea.—Nashville Banner.

The buying power of the dollar never is as highly developed as its good-byeing power.—Ohio State Journal.

Shelagh and Helen Fraser, her sister, Miss Mona Hearne, Mrs. Glenholme Hughes, and Miss Elizabeth Wise, of Watertown, N.Y. The ushers include Major Uhl, Captain D. O. Hickey, Mr. S. Faur and Mr. E. Davis, all of Sackett's Harbor, N.Y., and Mr. Reginald Hearne, brother of the bride.

Miss Mildred Northey, a prospective bride of this month, is being much entertained. Mrs. Glenholme Hughes gave a tea and shower, Miss Lillian Braithwaite a bridge, Mrs. Ross Webster and Mrs. John Aitken a tea and shower. The bride's mother, Mrs. Northey, Miss Joyce Warden, Miss Agnes Reid, Mrs. J. C. Clemes, Mrs. Bethune Larratt Smith, Miss Nancy McDougald and Miss Adele Gilmour are also entertaining in honor of Miss Northey.

The attendants at Miss Northey's wedding to Mr. G. A. Holden, on April 29th, will be Mrs. Glenholme Hughes, Mrs. Bethune Larratt Smith, Miss Adele Gilmour, Miss Joyce Warden, Mr. Rodney Northey, Mr. Bruce Davis, Mr. Alan Milsap, Mr. Charles Perkins and Mr. Robert Sanderson.

On Wednesday, April 15th, the visiting English headmistresses were the guests of the Canadian Women's Club at luncheon at the Royal York. Mrs. C. Roy Greenaway, the president of the club, introduced the guests. Interesting and illuminating addresses were given by Miss Drummond, an honor graduate of Oxford University; Miss McCutcheon, a graduate in classics from Belfast, and Miss Sparks, an honorary fellow of St. Hugh's College, Oxford, on English educational systems. Some of those at the head table were Lady Moss, Miss Jean Graham, Dame Meriel Talbot, Mrs. E. M. Ashworth, Mrs. William Storrie, Miss True Davidson, and Miss Muriel Davies.

Last week was a gala one for Miss Marshall Saunders, whose many friends united to pay homage to her on the occasion of her seventieth birthday. What with receptions, luncheons and dinners, one might proclaim the apotheosis of the gifted author of "Beautiful Joe".

One of the outstanding functions was arranged by some of the clubs and societies to which she belongs, and turned out to be one of the largest birthday parties on record. It was given at the Royal York. A birthday book with original poems, etchings, paintings and inscriptions was presented and dedicated to "A humanitarian, a distinguished author, and a great Canadian", as a loving tribute. A gift radio accompanied the book.

At the concert given by Miss Mona Bates and her ten piano ensemble assistants, at the Eaton Auditorium, in aid of the unemployed, the stage presented a charming picture. With the Madonna-like Miss Bates dressed in soft black velvet with bertha of lace, skirt slightly bouffant with scalloped edges, and the pianists gowned alike in black satin with fluffy collars and cuffs of white, against a black-drop curtain, which constantly changed colors to conform to the mood of the music, the players looked like silhouettes which suddenly came to life as the modernistic lighting came into full play. In the audience, Mrs. D. A. Dunlap, one of the many patronesses, was a charming figure gowned in white.

Mr. B. M. Hallward and the Hon. Mrs. Hallward, of Montreal, are now at Tunbridge Wells, Kent, in England, where they have taken a house for several weeks.

Mrs. George S. Beer was hostess at a charmingly arranged luncheon at her residence in Rothesay in honor of Mrs. Douglas McLeod of Toronto. Covers were laid for nine and lovely spring blossoms made bright the handsomely arranged luncheon table. Those present were Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. John E. Sayre, Mrs. G. Clifford McAvity, Mrs. J. P. D. Leevin, Mrs. Colin Mackay, Mrs. Frederick R. Taylor, Mrs. Campbell Mackay and Mrs. Malcolm Mackay.

Mrs. Frederick M. Stevens of Montreal who arrived in Saint John to attend the wedding of her brother Mr. Atwood S. Bridges to Miss Edythe White is the guest for a few days of her sister Mrs. Colin Mackay and Mrs. Mackay at Rothesay.

Dr. and Mrs. Hedley V. B. Bridges of Fredericton were in Saint John for the Bridges-White wedding. Other relatives and friends of the bride and bridegroom who arrived in Saint John for this popular society event in-

cluded Mr. and Mrs. Charles Macpherson of Winnipeg, the latter the bride's aunt, Mrs. F. M. Stevens of Montreal, sister of the groom, Mrs. Charles Burpee of Cleveland, Ohio, Mrs. Dingman of New York, one of the bridesmaids, Mrs. Donald Angus of Montreal, sister and matron of honor to the bride, and Mr. James Humphrey from Montreal, best man at the wedding.

Mrs. George B. Oland of Saint John gave a very charming luncheon at the Union Club on Monday in honor of Mrs. Grant Smith who with her daughter Aileen left Saturday by S.S. Duchess of Bedford to spend six months abroad. They will visit Mrs. Smith's mother, Mrs. John Philip of Aberdeen, Scotland before returning to this country.

In the recent Fry-del Guercio wedding at Greenwich, Conn., the bride who had inherited a fortune on her twenty-first birthday, the day set for the wedding, arranged most lavish decorations. Rows of cedar trees splashed with silver paint, calla lilies and huge blooming rose bushes sprang up over night on the estate much to the despair of her foster father, an artist, who disliked the garish display which offended his esthetic sensibilities. Some of the most glaring defects were removed and the ceremony was proceeded with.

The U. C. C. Battalion held their annual dance on Friday, April 17th, at the college. About five hundred guests, mostly of the younger set, were received by the principal, Major W. L. Grant and Mrs. Grant, Captain L. A. Schnauffer, the commanding officer, and Captains S. D. Reburn and J. V. Cressy. The gymnasium looked quite festive with its gay decorations. The hostess, Mrs. Grant wore a graceful green and gold chiffon gown.

Mrs. A. G. Haultain, of Ottawa, entertained at a tea in honor of Mrs. John C. Law, who is leaving

for a trip abroad. The table was most attractively decorated with spring flowers. Mrs. Shanley Sherwood presided over the table and was ably assisted by Miss Nancy Haultain, Miss Peggy Law, and Miss Peggy Crerar.

The main subject of conversation these spring days is "horses, horses, horses" and the approaching social events that invariably accompany the annual race meets. Mr. John W. McKee, chairman of the executive committee of the Toronto Horse Show and Mrs. McKee are to entertain out-of-town guests, exhibitors and others, on the opening day of the show, the second week in May, at a luncheon. A supper dance after the first evening performance is also being arranged for by the executive committee.

Through the kindness of Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin of "Parkwood", Oshawa, the orchid conservatories are attracting lovers of flowers, as her many friends take advantage of her invitation to tea.

The annual garden party in honor of His Majesty's birthday, on June 3, is to be given at Government House, Ottawa.

Marriages

On Saturday, April 18th, at the Church of Saint Jean l'Evangéliste, St. Johns, Quebec, the marriage of Miss Jacqueline Demers, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Demers, to Mr. Gerald Dupuis, son of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Dupuis, was solemnized by Mgr. Papineau, Bishop of Joliette.

A quiet wedding took place at the Church of St. James the Apostle in Montreal when Miss Vera Doble, daughter of the late Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Frostwood Gray, of Quebec, was married to Mr. Vernon Crouch, son of the late Mr. Henry E. Crouch and Mrs. R. Wright, of London, Ont. The Rev. H. M. Shore officiated. After a wedding trip to New York and Atlantic City, Mr. and Mrs. Crouch will reside in Haddon Hall.

At St. Giles Presbyterian Church in Ottawa, the wedding took place of (Continued on Page 26)

Lovely Frocks for Flower Girls



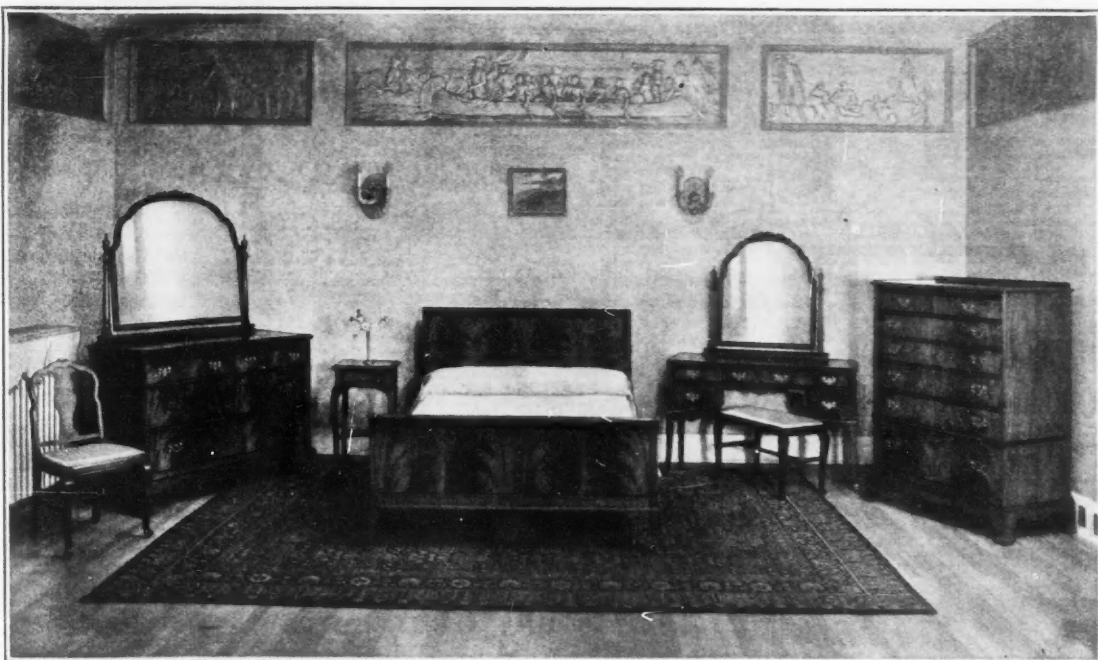
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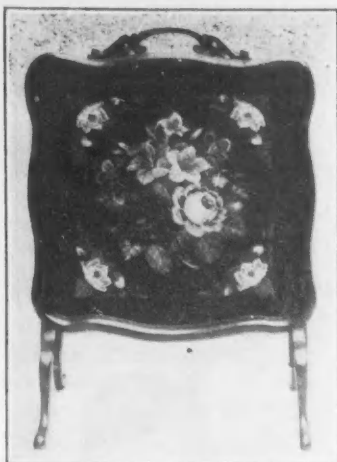
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No. 8---More Rational Than Pseudo Queen Anne

ARCHITECT, W. L. SOMERVILLE, A.R.C.A., TORONTO

THE plan of this house is the result of site conditions. The governing factor was the size of the lot which is 45 feet wide and has an average depth of less than 75 feet. In order to obtain adequate light and air it was necessary to plan so that each important room received light from either the

coat room and a means of reaching the garage under cover and without going through the kitchen. At first glance it seems rather wasteful but considering its dual capacity it provides a maximum of usefulness in a minimum of space.

The plan is necessarily informal and unsymmetrical hence the devel-

possibly more rational than pseudo Queen Anne, which happens to be in favour at the present moment.

The stone used is native Ontario limestone from Georgetown laid in random rubble coursing resulting in a warm grey wall. The exterior wood work is stained dark brown.

The living room has as its *piece de resistance* a mid-Victorian portrait of exceptionally fine colouring and has set the key for decoration of the room. The Hauteville marble mantel of simple design with Belgian black shelf forms a base for the portrait. Two pairs of silver candlesticks, family heirlooms, are used as lighting fixtures supported on wall brackets with tops of black marble the same as mantel shelf.

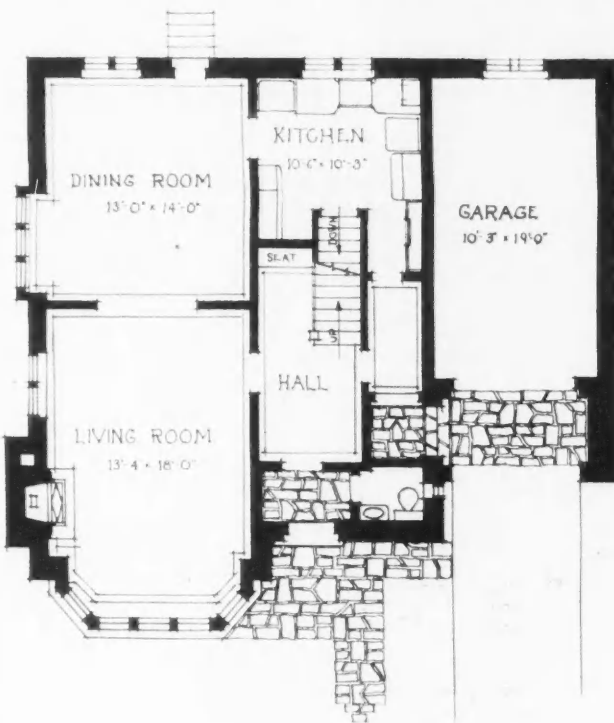
The dining room was designed around some lovely early Victorian furniture with built-in corner china cupboards displaying colourful china against a dark blue background.

The woodwork in both rooms is a warm sand grey colour matching the Hauteville marble mantel. The walls are covered with a monotone patterned wall paper.

The kitchen is particularly tricky. It had to be. Cupboards, tables, ironing board and towel racks, each and everyone and many others had to be made to fit the space allotted to them.

Scientists say that radio waves which reach the moon are thrown back to earth. We consider this positive proof of the existence of intelligence on the moon.—Thomaston (Ga.) Times.

Timber-cutters in Russia are not compelled to work. They are taken out into the Arctic forest and offered a choice between cutting wood and playing the piano.—New York Times.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

front, which faces East or the rear. The garage is on the North side.

An unusual feature of the plan is the passage from kitchen to side entrance. This also serves as a

opment of a romantic or picturesque exterior. Although much looked down upon by recent graduates of the Department of Architecture, such an exterior is



Exterior view of the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Plummer, Toronto, chosen as the subject of this week's Canadian House Plan. Architect, W. L. Somerville, Toronto.

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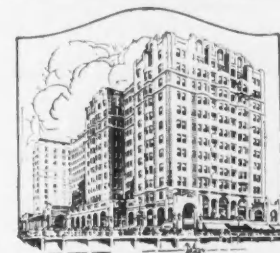
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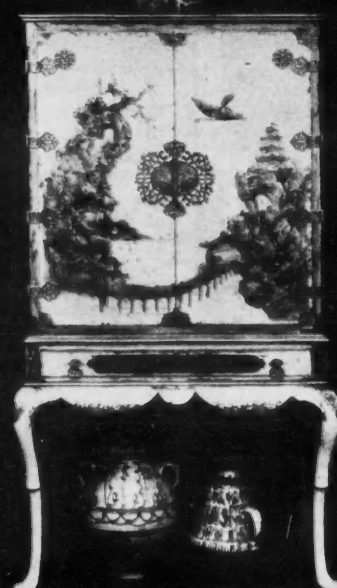
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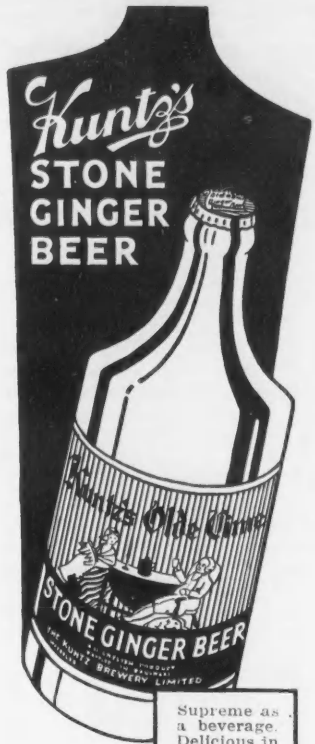
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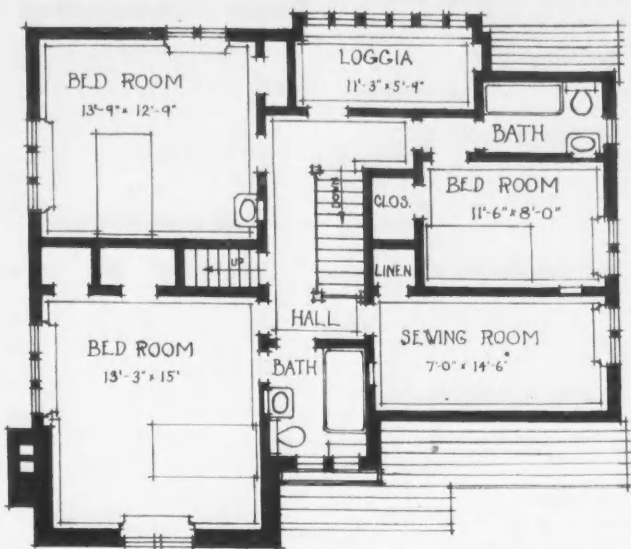


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FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Surrey in Spring

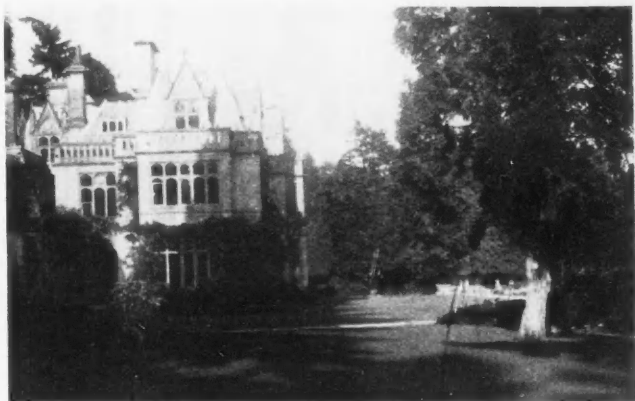
By ADELE M. GIANELLI

LONDON means England to most visitors but until you have basked in Surrey's smiles, say not that you know England. For Surrey clasps you to her breast with all the ardor of a sweet country lass—London the sophisticated lures, but Surrey with idyllic charm surrenders herself in joyous spontaneity.

She meets your mood of the moment, leading you along tranquil lanes starry with primroses—that is Spring!—dances with you into valleys that are bowers of pink and mauve, rhododendrons are these flower-clouds of color that herald early Summer!—races you up pine-scented hills to gold and purple plateaux where wild

panied him on his visit to Queen Anne. They consumed, besides a variety of side-dishes, half a sheep, half a lamb, 10 pullets, 12 chickens, 7 dozen eggs and over 1 quart apiece of mulled wine with a gallon or so of brandy! Both life and livers were held but lightly in those days.

And the aesthetic ecclesiastic made merry as the rest! One cannot fail to see the ghosts at Waverley Abbey nearby which Cistercian monks took 75 years to build. No frail wraiths these, even if they have wandered since 1278. Substantial they must be as did they not banquet for 9 successive days—abbots, lords, ladies and knights—7,066 guests in all—



Aldworth, Tennyson's home overlooking the wealds of Surrey and Sussex.

stretches of gorse and heather riot under azure skies—Autumn it is and now she becomes cosy as delicate spirals of smoke curl from roofs of glowing crimson ivy; then—spirituelle—you see this lovely lass like a snow-fairy weeping crystal tears because you leave her—they twinkle on the fire-trees and its Winter!

Oh yes! you wink across the seas at Surrey—women are all alike the world over and so is countryside. But that is where the joke is on you! Surrey's secret—(dare I divulge it?—she is naively frank and will not pout). Surrey's secret is this—she is not the buxom wench of country crudeness though she has the milk-maid complexion—she is the Spirit of the Past with the elixir of youth rounding her contours that are draped picturesquely as in centuries long ago. You, superciliously modern, are regarding her critically with caustic wit when behold! suddenly she pelts you with blossoms and the 20th century fades as under a shower of petals you dance into the past with this Queen of May.

She leads you where you will for perfect motoring roads are velvet magic carpets whisking you to the Ever Ever Land where Times does not exist. Recklessly speeding along the highway there Caesar's armies marched years before the birth of Christ, you tread the pages of Pilgrim's Progress on this Pilgrims' Way which was worn bare in 1174 by feet plodding towards the shrine of Thomas a Becket. Then Mr. Peppy's coach rolls by you as he hastens south on Admiralty business, first crying a halt beneath these very gables of Guildford that protrude like Rudyard Kipling's eyebrows seriously contemplating the scenes of that Diarist's feasting.

AND what feasts these oak-beamed inns have witnessed! Here beside the great hearth of the King's Arms at Godalming, Peter the Great breakfasted with 20 of his suite who had accom-

Most important of all to gardeners, Gertrude Jekyll's own house and garden smiles on Surrey. In a quaint cottage on the fringe of a chain of ponds, trout-farms, at Shottermill, *Middlemarch* was written by George Eliot. And Isaac Walton revelled at Farnham Castle whose 12th century keep is still magnificently feudal to remind us that sovereigns from Edward I have passed beneath its portals which rang with court beauties laughing in tune to the tinkle of the hawk's bells as King James pursued falconry.

WINGING as swiftly as the bird one speeds forward to scenes of modern royal splendour, Bagshot, where H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught's azaleas are the finest in southern England and across from Swinley Forest Golf Club are the sunny terraces upon which grow the lovely lavender and roses of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Peacock's Ascot estate. The Prince of Wales plays frequently on this golf course although his hall does not carry quite as far as the stone which legend has it the god Thor threw at the Devil when he was jumping over the wild moors of Frensham. These Devil's Jumps—squat bracken-covered hills—mark that grim bit of Surrey which is a dramatic background to her softer moods. There being no virtue without temptation our lovely Surrey victoriously scattered the Devil but his great Punch Bowl still remains there on the heights of Hindhead though she uses it for no deadlier potion than a huge loving-cup of wild flowers.

Past glowing sentries of "fiery beeches, yellowing birches" that trumpeted music of the spheres as truly as the sonorous notes of the Knights of the Round Table we

(Continued on Page 27)



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THE SOCIAL WORLD

(Continued from Page 23)

Marion Roberts Allan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Roberts Allan, to Mr. John Albert MacLaren. The Rev. Dr. Robert Johnson of Knox Church officiated.

The bride was attractively gowned in navy blue and white. The witnesses were Major Beresford Scott and Mr. James E. Fraes.

At the Archbishop's Palace in Montreal, the wedding took place of Constance, daughter of Dr. Douglas Gurd, and Mr. A. Mackintosh Rykert, son of Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Rykert. The Rev. Canon Harbour performed the ceremony. The bride wore her travelling costume of navy blue tweed trimmed with grey wolf, with white satin blouse, navy blue straw hat and bag to match, and a corsage of American Beauty roses and lilies-of-the-valley. Miss Alice Gurd, sister of the bride, wore flame coloured chiffon with hat of rough straw to match. Mr. Frederick Rolland acted as best man. Madame J. R. Thibaudau, grandmother of the bride, wore a gown of black velvet, lace trimmed, with black baku hat. Mrs. Rykert, mother of the groom, was gowned in blue crepe moroccan, with blue hat. A reception was held at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Aime Geoffrion, for the immediate relatives, after which the bride and groom left for New York, whence they will sail for a trip to the West Indies.

St. James Cathedral, Montreal, was most artistically decorated with flowers, ferns and smilax for the wedding of Miss Simone, daughter of the Hon. L. Athanase David and Mrs. David, to Mr. Jean Raymond, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alphonse Raymond. His Grace, Archbishop Gauthier officiated. The bride wore a gown of soft ivory satin made in medieval lines, and her little sister as flower girl was similarly dressed, with a Juliet cap of pearls. The group of young girls as attendants wore short-sleeved frocks of Madonna blue crepe with skirts ending in short trains. Slippers and gloves matched the gowns, and they wore hats of American Beauty baku and carried arm bouquets of American Beauty roses and delphiniums. The tall candelabra shed a halo on the charming bride, carrying a prayer book instead of the conventional bouquet, as the bridal procession walked down the stately aisle. Among the guests who attended the ceremony were Mrs. H. G. Carroll, wife of the Lieut.-Governor of Quebec, and her daughter, Mrs. M. C. Larue, and Col. D. B. Papineau, A.D.C.

A quiet wedding took place in Montreal, in the presbytery of St. Leo's Church, Westmount, when Miss Pierrette, daughter of Mr. Adrien Beaudry, K.C., and Mrs. Beaudry, was married to Mr. Walter Blake Dennis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Clarke Dennis. The bride, who



MR. JOHN W. MCKEE

Chairman of the executive committee, Toronto Horse Show, which is holding its 31st annual at the Eglinton Indoor Arena May 6-9.

was given away by her father, wore her travelling costume, a blue tweed ensemble with hat to match, and carried a bouquet of American Beauty roses. Her sister, Mrs. H. Monnett, was her only attendant, and wore a frock of Patou green crepe with hat and slippers to match and carried yellow roses. The best man was Mr. Harold W. Chambers. Mrs. Beaudry,

the bride's mother, was gowned in green lace with large black straw hat, and carried orchids. Later Mr. and Mrs. Dennis left for a trip to New York and Washington.

Another April wedding is that of Miss Aida Blanche Richmond Powell, daughter of the late Rev. Canon T. W. Powell, D.D., and Mrs. Powell, and Mr. Ernest Grundy, son of Dr. and Mrs. Henry Grundy, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Toronto.

The marriage of Miss Caroline Maxwell Whitney, daughter of 660 Park Avenue, New York, is of particular interest, as her husband, Mr. Leslie, is the son of H. Godfrey Leslie, of Vancouver, B.C., who served as a flight lieutenant with the British forces during the war. The wedding took place at the country home of the bride's mother, Craigdarroch, Glen Cove. Her father, the late Mr. Whitney, was internationally known as an ardent yachtsman, member of the U.S. Golf Association, and an honorary member of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland, and head of the well-known firm of H. N. Whitney, stock brokers.

Travellers

The Captain of Dunstaffnage, who has been spending some time in the Western Provinces, has sailed for England.

The Misses Evelyn and Blanche Preston, of Ottawa, who have been in India for the past two years, are now in France the guests of their uncle

and aunt Colonel H. R. Hunt, D.S.O., and Mrs. Hunt. Later they will visit their grandfather, Mr. W. T. R. Preston in Croydon, England.

Lieut.-Colonel R. M. Beckett and Mrs. Beckett of Quebec have been visiting friends in Newbury, England.

Sir Percy and Lady Sherwood of Ottawa, are spending some time with their daughter, Mrs. W. S. Stephenson, in England.

Miss Irene Aikman, daughter of Captain and Mrs. E. Aikman, Connaught Drive, Vancouver, B. C., has left for England where she will attend Bedford College.

Major General Hon. S. C. Mewburn and Mrs. Mewburn, of Hamilton, Ont., have returned home from the South.

Mrs. J. A. B. Sterling, of Montreal, has been the guest of her parents, Colonel and Mrs. E. T. Sturdee in Saint John, N. B.

Professor and Mrs. William Caldwell, of Montreal, have sailed by the "Empress of Australia" for France en route to Yugoslavia. In July Professor and Mrs. Caldwell will go to England and Scotland returning to Canada in August.

Mrs. W. A. Black, of Montreal, is spending several months abroad.

Senator George Parent, of Quebec, is spending several weeks in England and on the Continent.

Mrs. F. L. Wanklyn, of Montreal, has sailed by the "Duchess of Bedford" for England and will remain abroad all summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Hodgson and Miss Meredith Hodgson, of Montreal, who have been spending some time in England, are expected home the end of April.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Drummond, of Vancouver, B. C., have returned from a trip abroad.

Mrs. R. B. Van Horne, of Montreal, has arrived home after an extended stay in Cuba. Later Mrs. Van Horne is to re-join Mr. Van Horne in Havana.

Mrs. John Breakey, of Breakeyville, Quebec, has sailed for England.

Making the Man Some Wrinkles

By NORMAN JOHN

THIS matter of style authenticity is an all important one. Some styles rise and wain—others are created to pass unseen. Voices are heard from various places on this side of the water declaring that this or that creation will be accepted by men. At the same time English stylists tell me that something else will be popular. France offers her interpretation and I get flashes from other points in Europe. I have recently received word that Hollywood is to be the new fashion centre of the world.

Yet England remains the only authentic style source. To me, this is comforting and inspiring, for in spite of my British connection and all that, it is warming to the cockles of my patriotic heart to know that despite fluctuations and pressure in Threadneedle Street, Piccadilly retains a swagger.

One of the most progressive publications emanating in the United States, regarded highly for its authentic style information, has finally given up the pose and flatly admits that England is the authentic style source. They said this: "I know it makes a lot of people mad to say that we ape the English, but what's the use of denying what is a truth? The most popular two-button wide-shouldered jacket is the jacket of the Prince of Wales; so is the hat we all wear." They said more, but that is enough to settle the question. The reason I make such a point of this is, that this has been a contentious point for ages, and one liable to create misunderstanding in the selection of new clothes.

What we do in Canada is to adapt English creations. In the adaptation, however, we sometimes either put something in that is too extreme or leave something out which is essential to the proper fit of the clothes. Hence the wisdom of buying in those stores where detail is given its proper share of consideration. A common error is to make the jacket too form-fitting.

LAST week I casually mentioned wrinkles and I would like to more clearly define my feeling with regard to them. The well cut English jacket is permitted to wrinkle at points where comfortable movement is a consideration. When being fitted, most of us insist that all wrinkles be removed. This is obviously incorrect, as a well groomed appearance is only possible when the element of comfort has been cared for. Better leave the subject of wrinkles to the practiced eye of your clothier or tailor.

Comfortable movement at the shoulder and across the chest is only obtainable when some fullness is built into the jacket. The correct jacket is broad of shoulder tapering to a well defined waist, the sleeve has ample fullness at the shoulder and again a tapered effect finishes at the wrist. Don't despise vertical wrinkles over the shoulder of the jacket and at the sleeve head. If made in this manner the coat should be a dream of comfort and should possess the certain hall mark of correct cut.

WAISTCOATS as a rule are free from problems of fitting, as they are of more simple construction. The trousers, however, merit consideration. They should possess ample fullness across the waist line below the points of the waistcoat, which again introduces the vertical wrinkles. This fullness is achieved either by a straight plain waistband, with fullness thrown in from the sides, or by the use of one or two pleats at the waist band of the trousers.

If you think pleats at the trouser waist-line are too fussy, they may be omitted, though I am not agreeing with you—but the fullness ought to be retained. This added fullness improves the drape of the trousers and adds a degree of comfort in being seated, not to be despised. The trousers should graduate to an eighteen inch cuff. If you desire comfort and the drape of English clothes, don't despise wrinkles—they belong.

Two excellent guides for the well-dressed man, "Correct Dress" and "Complexion Chart", may be had by simply writing Norman John, c/o SATURDAY NIGHT, 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto.



"What I'll look for in the Girl I Marry"

A bank official, an extremely clever and interesting man who is still a bachelor, told me this: "To me, the most im-

portant attribute of the ideal girl is a good disposition. Next come intelligence, understanding and affection. Lacking these, the most beautiful woman in the world would not appeal to me. . . . Then, she must be able. Able to cook—to dance—to play a good hand

of Contract. I value appearance only to this extent—that she must have a natural air of smartness and breeding. Too obvious make-up would, of course, detract from this effect. If the girl I marry possesses beauty, it will have to be of the natural and un-self-conscious sort."

48 Bachelors Can't be Wrong about this!

One of the most interesting things I learned from interviews with fifty bachelors was this: Beauty—the professional, accepted type of beauty—is practically never a consideration when men think about an ideal wife. 48 out of 50 bachelors told me, "My ideal girl is natural."

That ought to make a great many of our mirrors reflect more cheerful expressions! After all, naturalness doesn't require Helen of Troy features or Ziegfeld measurements. It does demand, above everything, a clear, fresh, healthy-looking skin. But lots of us have that to begin with—and it's almost never an impossibility to acquire.

Of course, every possessor of a naturally nice complexion faces the question, "What shall I do to keep my skin healthy?" Too many of us have learned that it takes only a few experiments in the wrong direction to

give an artificial, "hothouse" look to youthful faces. . . . I'm glad that I can give you really authoritative advice on this unnecessarily puzzling subject.

73 dermatologists approve Calay

73 of the country's foremost authorities on skin care advise gentle but regular soap-and-water cleansing to keep the normal skin soft and smooth. These men are dermatologists (registered physicians specializing in skin care). "Use only a very gentle soap, of course," they warn us.

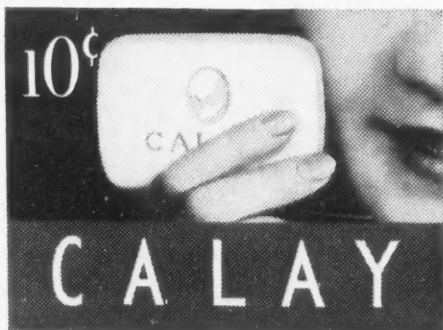
I asked them to give me their opinions of Calay. One and all, they agreed that it was an unusually mild and gentle soap. Indeed, many of them immediately prescribed it for their own patients!

Personally, I suggest that you try Calay-cleansing twice daily for a week. First of all,

you'll notice the cameo-smoothness of this sculptured cake that fits your palm so beautifully. Then, you'll simply luxuriate in its velvety, fine-textured lather. . . .

Your skin will come from its Calay bath with a refreshed, all-clean feeling, and a faint, delicious fragrance. You'll see!

Helen Chase.





Comparing Values

The sterling silver Tea Service illustrated here is our "Queen Mary" Set. It is interesting to compare the prices that you pay now with values ten years ago.

"Queen Mary" Sterling Silver Tea Set.

| | 1921 | 1931 |
|------------------|----------|---------|
| Coffee Pot | \$100.00 | \$65.00 |
| Tea Pot | 95.00 | 58.00 |
| Sugar Bowl | 35.00 | 21.00 |
| Cream Jug | 35.00 | 21.00 |

To-day's price on this set is just 34% lower than it was ten years ago.

Not in generations has sterling silver sold at a lower price. Now is the time to buy the family silver, while prices are down—for silver, like wheat, will likely advance in price before very long.

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The Queen's Cottage at Kew Gardens surrounded by a sea of blue-bells is one of the Surrey sights in Spring.

Meat Pies

By SUZETTE

WILLIAM PITT died in the midst of the terrific struggle with Napoleon. Ardent and sentimental patriots like to think that his last words were "O my country! How I leave my country!", but it is more generally believed that he said simply, "I think I could eat one of Bellamy's pork pies" and never spoke again. This is the kind of unsolicited testimonial that cheers the heart of the advertising man today. Surely Bellamy's pies must have boomed. The pie seems to be an historical dish, for many of us while in London have journeyed towards the city to sample Dr. Johnson's beef steak, lark and kidney pie at "The Cheshire Cheese". It is always disappointing to find numbers of other tourists on the particular spot which you have chosen to tour, and "The Cheshire Cheese" is apparently a home from home for American visitors. Few English inhabitants either could or would want to squeeze themselves inside the door, and the line of horn rimmed spectacled women waiting to sit in Dr. Johnson's seat made me gladly forego that particular excitement.

I DON'T know of any shop in Canada that sells larks, but if you are an admirer of Johnson, and want to eat his pie you might try sparrows. Just how to catch them I can't imagine, so if you aren't a skilled bird snarer you may have to leave them out altogether. Use a quarter of a pound of kidney to two pounds of round beef steak. Parboil and trim the kidneys and cut all the meat into small cubes, season it with salt and pepper, roll the pieces in flour, and brown them in the frying pan. Make gravy, preferably with stock, and add the browned meat and a small onion. Put in next one dozen oysters for every pound of beef steak, and as many larks (or sparrows) as there are persons to serve. Cook this until the meat is tender and then pour it into a basin, and cover the basin with a good thick crust. Tie the whole thing up in a cloth and boil it for two hours. If you don't like suet (but you should if it is well made) try a thick biscuit crust and bake the pie in the oven.

A CHICKEN pie is a welcome change as the main dish for dinner. Take an uncooked drawn chicken and cut it into pieces sufficiently small to be easily served. Cover it with boiling salted water and boil it for five minutes, then reduce the heat and let it simmer below boiling point until the meat is tender. Take out the pieces of chicken and season the remaining stock. Add two tablespoonfuls of flour to each cupful of liquid, by mixing the flour into a smooth paste with a little cold water. Arrange the chicken in a pie dish with half a pound of small mushrooms, peeled and cut up, one cupful of cooked green peas and a few small carrots. Pour the stock gravy over this and when it has cooled a little cover the dish with a pastry

crust and bake the pie in the oven until it is that desirable golden shade.

IT IS a pity not to use meat pies more often than we do, for a good pie has more character than any roast, it is easy to help, and it simplifies the service by providing the meat and gravy in the same dish. The ancient Romans whose love for food is so well known, approved of pies. A recipe for a game pie was discovered not long ago among some Roman records, and an enterprising chef in a Budapest hotel tried his hand at the historical dish. Its ingredients are a pound and a half of wild boar meat, the legs of a sucking pig, and the flesh of a pheasant. These are cooked in stock; ox tongue, ham, olives, peppers and truffles are then all added. The wild boar's meat might present some difficulties, and I am not sure what could be used instead. This pie is supposed to have been a favourite dish of the Roman Emperors Hadrian and Marcus Aurelius. Even with some necessary substitution it might be worth while to try it and so dine vicariously with these immortals.

Surrey in Spring

(Continued from Page 25)

see Tennyson's home surmounting that hillside where his fine eyes looked far out upon the blue glimpses of sea and beyond and saw the Infinite. Here is the laurel that Garibaldi planted for him and in the stone-floored sound-proof room above he wrote *Idylls of the King*.

If you are more interested in architecture than poetry Surrey leads demurely to such tiny hamlets as Compton with half-timbered cottages so perfect that you dream. Nestled in its heart is a gem of a church—a pearly thing of beauty with its waxen white pillars carved by Norman fingers and a two-storied sanctuary screen unique in England—1180—yet but few tourists have discovered it.

The bees buzz, sipping honey from the sweetness of Thursley, reminiscent of the days when once great iron smelters clanged. But now Thursley, her rose-petal complexion crinkled into wrinkled smiles hums only the faint echo of the anvil chorus as her Canterbury Bells swing in the breeze.

By the old Roman Road near Leatherhead is a forest of yews that are descendants of the Romans who cultivated them for bows and arrows. Dark and mysterious—deep in pensive thought they stand—hoary old warriors scarred by the years but unquailing before the onslaught of modernity. They now form part of the demesne owned by Lord Beaverbrook whose powerful chain of newspapers is evolved from the pulp of their kin. Do they ponder on the progress of civilization as they have seen it? I would give more than a penny for their thoughts but nightingales trill and Surrey hastens on.

That is her charm—she possesses the art of making one forget oneself and like the sundial—only marks the sunny hours!

It's also mildly funny that a man can get quite a bit of fun laughing at his passport picture without realizing that it looks exactly the way his friends think he looks.—Boston Herald.

A popular novelist says that while lying awake at night, he has several times hit upon an idea that has resulted in a full-length novel. Insomnia can be a terrible thing.—The Humorist.

"The so-called healthy yawn may be laden with millions of germs for others in the room. A hearty laugh may launch an epidemic," says a health authority. The old-time infectious laugh.—Detroit News.

A Saline for superb Complexions



Sparkling eyes and glowing health are the rewards of those who use the saline method

IN the quest for radiant loveliness, let this be your motto, this your shining guide, "True beauty comes only from within."

For of all the truths that relate to beauty, the greatest is the secret of internal cleanliness—and the safe and natural means of keeping clean within is by the saline method with Sal Hepatica.

Not for an instant does this famous laxative supplant the creams and lotions to which you are attached. Rather, it aids and augments them. For Sal Hepatica, by clearing the system of poisons and acids, frees the skin of blemishes and lifts from it the dull and sallow cast that denotes a sluggish system. It brings to your cheeks a

moonlight clarity and a youthful, translucent smoothness.

European beauties know well the benefits of the saline method. Whatever lotions they use, whatever treatments they take, they not only start the day with a mild saline solution in the morning, but they go, when they can, for the "saline cure" at the great springs of Europe. To drink salines is fashionable as well as effective!

Sal Hepatica is the practical equivalent of Europe's famous spas. By purifying your bloodstream, it helps your complexion. It gets at the source by eliminating poisons and acidity. That is why it is so good for headaches, colds, twinges of rheumatism, auto-intoxication, etc.

Get a bottle of Sal Hepatica today. Keep internally clean for one whole week. See how much better you feel, how your complexion improves.

Sal Hepatica

SALINES are the mode the world over because they are wonderful antacids as well as laxatives. And they never have the tendency to make their takers stout!



Have you tried this SAUCE?

No preservatives, simply the wholesome goodness of vegetables, fruits, tangy spices—all blended together with genuine Cider Vinegar!

No wonder it's the life of any meal... no wonder it's different from other sauces, for it is rich in those two things you have come to expect in all Clark Foods... quality and flavor!

Try a bottle today!

CLARK'S GOVERNOR SAUCE

Let the Clark kitchens help you for quicker and better meals.



A product of the all Canadian firm W. Clark Limited, with establishments at Montreal, P.Q., St. Remi, P.Q., and Harrow, Ont.



MISS BURNICE WILLIAMS
Debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. R. Williams of Regina.
—Photo by Charles Aylett.

SOCIAL CALENDAR

Engagements

THE engagement is announced of Mr. Gordon D. Campbell, son of Dr. G. Gordon Campbell and Mrs. Campbell, of Montreal, and Evelyn, daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Turner, V.C., and Lady Turner, of Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Brunet, of Outremont, announce the engagement of their daughter, Simonne, to Mr. Lucien Lemieux, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lemieux.

The engagement is announced of Mr. J. McPeake O'Brien, of South Nelson, N.B., to Agnes Rita, daughter of Chief Justice H. H. Barry of the King's Bench division and Mrs. Barry, of Fredericton, N.B.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Jamieson announce the engagement of their daughter, Edna Irene, to Commander E. J. Rodgers, R.N., R.N.R., son of the late Mr. David Morrie Rodgers and Mrs. Rodgers of Bridgewater, Shropshire, England. The marriage will take place quietly in London early in May.

The Honourable J. E. Caron, of Quebec, announces the engagement of his daughter, Jeanne, to Mr. David Clerk, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Clerk, of Outremont, and grandson of the late Senator L. O. David.

The marriage of Kathleen Elsie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Barry to Mr. Alston Ritchie Tillotson, son of the late John Lever Tillotson and of Lady Alexander, of Marlston House, Newbury, England, has been arranged to take place on Friday afternoon, May 22, at half-past four o'clock, at St. George's Church.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Northey, Toronto, announce the engagement of their daughter, Mildred Wadsworth, to Mr. Gordon Arthur Holden, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur P. Holden, 36 Rose-dale Rd., the marriage to take place on Wednesday, April the twenty-ninth.

The marriage of Lucille, daughter of the late Colonel Gustave Taschereau and Mrs. Taschereau, of Quebec, to Mr. Jean Remillard, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Remillard, will take place on Tuesday morning, April 25th, at nine o'clock in the Saint-Coeur de Marie Church, Grande Allée.

The engagement has just been announced by Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Fordham of their sister, Miss Olive Hatley, to Mr. W. C. Hearn, eldest son of the late Judge Hearn and Mrs. Hearn of Kitchener, the marriage to take place early in May.

Mrs. Charles Randolph, formerly of Fredericton, N.B., announces the engagement of her daughter, Norah Elizabeth, to Captain Percy Flynn of the Royal 22nd Regiment, Quebec.

Rev. A. W. Stewart, Ashton, announces the engagement of his daughter, Muriel Jean, to Nelson Robert Mitchell, son of Mrs. Mitchell and the late Nelson Mitchell, Granby, Que. The marriage will take place this month.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. W. Saunders, of Montreal, announce the engagement of their daughter, Freda Grace, to Mr. Clifford Cross, of Southville, Bristol, England. Miss Saunders is sailing for England at the end of the month, accompanied by her mother, her sister, Miss Margaret Saunders, and her brother, Master Leslie Saunders. Mr. Saunders will join the family in June, to be present at the wedding, which takes place in Bristol early that month.

Marriages

THE marriage of Mr. Henry Atwood S. Bridges, son of Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Bridges and Miss Edythe de Soyres White, second daughter of Dr. Walter W. White, M.L.A., Mayor of Saint John, N.B., and Mrs. White, took place in St. John's (Stone) Church, Saint John, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. C. Lawrence, rector of Trinity Church, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, acting rector of St. John's. The church decorations were carried out with artistic simplicity, featuring pink and blue hydrangeas against a background of ferns, the flowers massed along the window embrasure back of the altar and along the chancel steps. The service was fully choral.

The bride wore an exquisite gown of ivory bridal satin, fashioned in

close princess lines, the graceful folds of the skirt falling in three sections to form a train finished in three large petals. Her handsome veil was of rosepoint lace and had been worn by her mother and great aunt on their wedding days. Her bouquet was a shower of tea roses, lilies-of-the-valley and white irises.

Mrs. Donald Angus, of Montreal, sister of the bride, was matron of honour, the other attendants being Mrs. Robert Dingman, of New York, Mrs. J. A. B. Sterling, of Montreal, Miss Audrey McLeod and Miss Barbara Jack, of Saint John.

The bridal attendants all wore tea rose shade of silk chiffon with very full skirts falling to the floor in short train effect. Their large hats of Yedda Mat were in the same shade with a cluster of pink gardenias at the back and their gloves and slippers matched their pretty costumes. Their bouquets were of pink and mauve tulips, white and yellow irises and tied with soft pink tulle and they wore French diamante clasp brooches the gift of the groom.

Mr. Lawrence D. McLaren was best man and the ushers were, Mr. Cyrus F. Inches, K.C., and Mr. Stanley L. Emerson of Saint John, Mr. Robert Dingman, of New York, Mr. Laurence Scovill and Major James M. Humphrey, of Montreal, and Mr. Gregory Bridges, of Fredericton, N.B., cousin of the bridegroom.

Mrs. White, mother of the bride, was gowned in biscuit coloured chiffon with short jacket of matching lace and a hat of brown Milan straw with small flowers to match her gown. Mrs. Bridges, the groom's mother, wore black georgette with hat to match and a corsage bouquet of roses and lilies-of-the-valley.

Following a reception at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bridges left for a trip to Bermuda, the bride travelling in an ensemble of mustard French crepe trimmed with beige fox fur and gloves, shoes and bag to match.

St. Jude's Church, Oakville, was the scene of an interesting wedding when Catherine Clark, daughter of Mr. Richard E. Cooper, of Toronto, became the bride of Mr. Charles Sanford Taylor, son of Mrs. C. W. Taylor, of Oakville, and the late Mr. Taylor, of Toronto. Easter lilies and spring flowers decorated the chancel and the Rev. Canon Russel Smith officiated.

The bride wore a lovely gown of white satin trimmed with rose-point lace and veil of tulle with cap of lace and carried a bouquet of roses.

Miss Laura Green, the attendant, wore a pink frock with matching hat and carried roses. Mr. William Taylor was his brother's best man and the ushers were Mr. Bremner Green and Mr. Banfield Taylor.

The reception was held at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Charles Green. Later the couple left for New York, the bride travelling in a blue ensemble. On their return Mr. and Mrs. Taylor will reside in Oakville.

The marriage of Irene May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Hemmings, of Montreal, to Mr. Percival Churchill Hart, son of Mrs. George P. Hart, of San Francisco, was quietly solemnized at the Church of St. James the Apostle. Canon A. P. Shafford performed the ceremony. The bride, attired in a navy blue travelling suit, was given in marriage by her brother, Mr. William Hemmings. Mr. R. C. Braithwaite was best man. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of Mrs. R. C. Braithwaite, Wakeley avenue. After the reception Mr. and Mrs. Hart left by motor for Atlantic City. On their return they will reside at 20 Dufferin road, Hampstead.

Travellers

ELIZABETH, Lady Shaughnessy and Hon. Marguerite Shaughnessy, of Montreal, have been staying at Claridge's in London.

Lady Price and Miss T. J. Burstall of Quebec, have arrived in England.

Mrs. J. A. Scott and her daughter, Miss Mary Scott, of Quebec, have sailed for England to spend the next few months travelling abroad.

The Viscountess de Roumefort and the Misses de Roumefort



MRS. REGINALD DRYSDALE STEWART

Wife of the distinguished Toronto pianist and conductor.
—Photo by Ashley and Crippen.

fort, of Montreal, have sailed from New York for France where they will remain for the Summer occupying their home at Chateau de Vervant.

Sir George Burn, of Ottawa, and his daughters, Miss Burn and Mrs. Drummond Burn, are occupying their residence "Brightside" at Hamilton, Bermuda.

General Shannon of London, Ont., has been spending some time at "Buena Vista" in Bermuda.

Sir Herbert Holt, of Montreal, is a guest at the "Princess Hotel" in Bermuda.

Mr. Justice Riddell and Mrs. Riddell, of Toronto, have returned home from Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Searle, of Winnipeg, are guests at the "Bernudian", Bermuda.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Angus, of Montreal, were recent visitors in Saint John, N. B.

COTTON'S not a weave —It's a FASHION

Bridesmaids float down cathedral aisles in organdy. Palm Beach's smartest colony disports itself in pique, dimity and mesh. So do the best-dressed players on the badminton and tennis courts. Presto! — EATON'S gives a whole-hearted welcome to the vogue by presenting Cotton Frocks for sports, holidays and trousseaux — wonderfully attractive ones priced from \$5.98 upward.

The COTTON TOGGERY SHOP
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TORONTO CANADA



Our largest and most beautiful National Park



JASPER

*In the heart of the
Mighty Rockies*

For those interested in Jasper and other Canadian National vacation spots, showings of Canadian travel films may be arranged on application to any Canadian National agent, who will also gladly furnish beautifully illustrated booklets.

CANADIAN NATIONAL
The Largest Railway System in America

THE Athabasca Pass, highway of fur trader and Indian . . . and this exquisite jewel of the Canadian Rockies was lost for generations.

Today Maligne is just one of the many breath-taking sights that thrill visitors to this greatest of all national parks. Set in the heart of the Canadian Rockies, the towering majesty of Jasper is matched by few spots on earth.

Here, too, at Jasper Park Lodge is one of the finest golf courses in the entire

world . . . swimming in a luxurious, warmed outdoor pool . . . mountain-climbing, alone or with Swiss guides . . . trail-riding and motoring through scenes of snow-capped splendor.

Jasper may be reached by through Canadian National trains from Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg or Vancouver. The Lodge offers you every luxury of accommodation and service and perfect cuisine at reasonable rates.

Canadian National takes you everywhere in Canada. It operates steamship lines, telegraph and express services, 14 great broadcasting stations and a chain of perfectly equipped hotels and camps stretching across the Dominion . . .



MRS. JOHN FERDINAND SANDER
Formerly Miss Elizabeth Isobel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Egan of Petrolia, Ontario.

Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 25, 1931.

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

SOVIET RUSSIA IN PERSPECTIVE

A Discussion of the World's Most Remarkable Experiment and Its Potentialities
in Relation to Our Own Destiny — Will Communism Survive?

By JOHN C. READE

A UNIQUE social experiment, conducted on an unprecedented scale, is riveting the attention of all thinking people upon Soviet Russia. We may regard the Soviet with horror; we may watch its growth with alarm; we may see it as the white hope of exploited humanity, snapping the chains of economic thralldom.

One thing is certain, however, we cannot regard it with indifference nor expect that our own destiny will not be affected should Russian potentialities ever ripen into realities.

It is hard to get a detached perspective of the new Russia because no one is free from the influence of tradition—a decided handicap when examining a society which has no past, only a present and a future.

The churchman sees in Russia a society which is struggling to its doom because it has no God. The capitalist thinks of it as commercially emasculate, condemned to sterility for lack of the vital incentive of private gain, while for the aesthete, it is an ugly bedlam governed by the crude tastes of the unsophisticated mass. Daily since the revolution, on one score or another, men have forecast the imminent collapse of what seemed such a monstrous fantasy.

NEARLY thirteen years have now passed since the revolution and, unquestionably, the Soviet regime has entrenched itself more firmly, extended the range of its power and re-established agricultural and industrial production at pre-war levels. If we grant no more than this modest estimate of accomplishment, we must admit that the Russians have surprised us, that our gloomy forebodings were ill judged, and that they deserve our most careful attention to their aims and methods.

It is doubtful whether it would be worth while to try and piece together the miscellany of rumours, half-truths and impressions which might be gleaned from periodicals. The picture thus formed would probably be unreliable and, in any event, conclusions could only be reached through that most deceptive of instruments—inductive reasoning.

The safer and more reliable method of appraising Russian possibilities is to examine what it is they aim to do, what machinery they have set up to do it and what known factors are present which are likely to aid or hinder the accomplishment of their purpose.

MUCH confusion of thought surrounds the terms Communism and Socialism. In fact, professing Socialists are by no means unanimous in defining their own doctrines. Broadly speaking, they may be said to aim at a common end but to differ in their selection of a method to reach it. The Russian, as a matter of fact, does not call himself a Communist, the style assumed by the state being "The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics".

What differentiates the Communist from other schools of Socialist thought is his wholesale acceptance of the Marxian dogma, largely rejected as fallacious by modern advanced Socialists, and his insistence on the supremacy of the proletariat. "Proletarians of all lands, Unite!" The desperate battle cry of Marx echoes from the hideous depths of squalor reached in the England of the Industrial Revolution. It is the watchword of oppressed peoples and had

a natural appeal for the down-trodden Russian. In lands where the sovereign rights of the people are more than a mere name, the Marxian doctrine of despair is not so palatable.

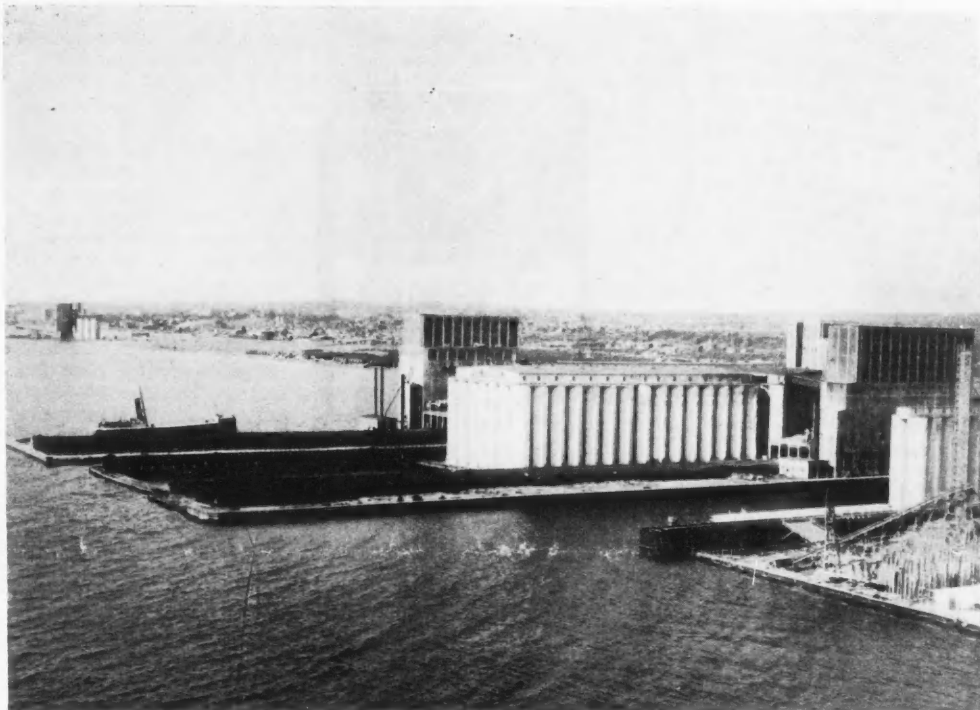
The essence of Communist teaching is that the value of land lies in what is put into it or built upon it. It has no actual value until it has been laboured upon. It should not therefore, they argue, be appropriated by private persons for the purpose of levying toll in the form of rent for its mere existence.

They further maintain that capital, being surplus subsistence, in the case of fluid capital, and representing surplus subsistence, in the case of fixed capital

should belong to those who produced it and should not be appropriated, like land, for the purpose of levying toll in the form of interest for its mere existence.

The Communist further maintains that man has an inalienable right to work, and that no one should be permitted, by appropriating exclusive control of the necessary tools and materials for labour, to place him in the position of having to sue for permission to work as a privilege.

THE acceptance of these doctrines involves radical and far-reaching changes in industrial structure, if they are to be given effect. It is this problem of constructing a new machine that has been exercising the Soviet for the last ten years. On the other hand, (Continued on Page 35)



WHEAT MOVEMENT TO GET UNDER WAY SHORTLY

With the opening of navigation, movement of Canada's grain from the head of the lakes to ocean ports will begin soon. It is expected that the coming season will witness quite an increase in activity as compared with last, as more wheat is expected to be marketed. Photo shows the harbor at Port Arthur, with Wheat Pool Terminal No. 4 in the foreground.

ONTARIO'S NATURAL GAS

Development of This New Utility of Great Economic
Significance—Freedom From Foreign Fuels?

By A. W. BLUE

IS THE long-standing reproach against Nature for her niggardiness in the matter of native fuel supplies for the Province of Ontario likely to be lifted? Is she about to make amends at last, and free us from our dependence upon expensive foreign fuels for domestic and industrial purposes? Is natural gas the coming fuel of this province? A fantastic thought, perhaps, but an interesting one to speculate upon, nevertheless, on account of its tremendous economic significance.

Already this age-old resource of Nature—this new utility—is rendering an ever widening sphere of service in the southwestern section of the province. The price war in the Hamilton district is an indication of its growing power. More than ninety urban municipalities are served with natural gas as domestic fuel.

So far production has been mainly confined to the Lake Erie counties, but geologists tell us that the same gas bearing strata underlay the entire southwestern peninsula, outcropping in the neighborhood of Lake Simcoe. What are the potentialities in gas of this extensive area?

Not so many years ago, natural gas was the "nuisance" of the petroleum industry, the ubiquitous associate of crude oil, whose unwelcome presence created special technical problems in the recovery of the more valued commodity.

Today, all this is changed and natural gas has been elevated to the status of an established public utility, rendering a highly efficient and vital service to thousands of communities and many hundreds of thousands of people on this continent. Those centres of population which are located within reasonable proximity to a natural gas area are regarded as singularly fortunate in their geographical setting.

This rebirth of public interest in a great natural resource, following gloomy forebodings as to its utter eclipse as a result of the advent of the "electric age", is primarily due to two considerations, namely, the thorough demonstration of the utility, convenience and economy of natural gas for household and varied industrial uses, established through careful scientific research; and the improvement in transportation facilities which now permit the movement of gas over

great distances, thus contributing to the opening up of new and important markets.

CANADA'S natural gas resources, so far developed in a large commercial way, are mainly confined to the provinces of Ontario and Alberta. In Alberta, the main problem of the producer is to find an adequate market to take care of the over-abundant supply. In Ontario, producers of natural gas are mainly confronted with the task of extending gas production to take care of the vast potential market which is available, and to this end artificial plants are being used to supplement supplies of natural gas.

Nearly four hundred thousand citizens of Ontario, or one-eighth of the total population of the province, mainly located in the southwestern peninsula, employ natural gas as their staple domestic fuel for cooking and heating purposes. Ninety-one urban municipalities and seventy-three townships in the Lake Erie counties and in Middlesex, Brant and Wentworth, are customers of the several large producing and distributing natural gas companies. For several years, there has been a steady increase in the number of Ontario natural gas consumers, but today the demand for this special type of service is more insistent than at any time heretofore.

Consumption of natural gas in Ontario last year totalled 7,901,137 thousand cubic feet, valued at \$4,503,650. To obtain a corresponding heat efficiency in coal, 360,000 tons would be required at \$5,600,000. It is scarcely necessary to emphasize the economic advantage of an industry which can save the users of its product millions in money, in addition to keeping Canadian capital at home and giving employment to Canadian labor, especially in a section of the country which is barren of native coal resources.

SINCE the war, the Ontario natural gas industry has entered a new era. A large and dependable supply of gas is necessary to arouse public confidence in the industry. Through consistent and successful drilling in the various known gas fields in the Lake Erie districts, the industry is fully assured of sufficient gas to supply present requirements for another fifteen or possibly thirty years, regardless of the (Continued on Page 40)



IF CURRENT expressions of opinion as to the outlook for business and the stock market were accepted at their face value, there would appear to be quite a diversity of view as to what we may expect in the next few weeks or months. Some commentators look for a decided change for the better; others gloomily suggest that possibly the worst is yet to come. Probably, as usually proves the case, the right answer is to be found somewhere between the two extremes. Fundamental conditions throughout the world seem to be too adverse to permit of important and sustained business improvement on this continent in the immediate future, and we have the fact that commodity prices are still behaving very unsatisfactorily.

ON THE other hand, it is an unquestionable fact that during the past year a great many important readjustments necessary to business recovery have been made and that the path is now comparatively clear. Obviously business is in a better position from which to move forward and upward than it has been at any time since the boom ended—in fact, practically speaking, its present position is such that an upward movement seems logical and inevitable.

HUGH BANCROFT, president of Dow, Jones & Co., Inc., publishers of the Wall Street Journal, said the other day that "in any bear market the stock market goes down in a jagged V. Business, on the contrary, takes a slower curve, or has done so in every large depression. The current depression is the worst in depth and extent that has been experienced in my lifetime. There is nothing to compare with it except the late 70's and the middle 90's. It is very much more severe than in 1921 or 1907-08. While we are going through the bottom of the depression, every month is terrible. It doesn't seem likely that anyone can guess just how broad the U may be, or how long it will last."

"There is encouragement in that while we may not be at the exact bottom, a further drastic decline is highly unreasonable. My guess is that we are very close to the bottom, or have already passed it and started on the upgrade, but that does not mean rapid return to good business of the 1929 type. The most that an optimist could hope would be an improvement from terrible to plain poor."

MR. BANCROFT said further: "People seem to have the idea that whenever business stops getting worse it is going to improve rapidly. As a matter of fact an improvement from terrible to poor is highly constructive. If a man saw his business grow progressively worse until he was losing \$100,000 a month, and then only \$50,000 a month, he would be a lot better but not entirely free from anxiety as to how long the process was to last. My own private guess is that, with proper allowance for seasonal changes, the chances are in favor of an improvement throughout the year 1931. But that improvement is not a boom."

THAT, in my humble opinion, is a particularly sensible view of the situation and probabilities. While the man who persists in regarding the pre-decline 1929 level of business as normal will continue to find cause for dissatisfaction in the probable trend of business, others whose standard of values is more reasonable will find cause for substantial encouragement in the upturn of business and security prices from present levels, no matter how gradual the rate of progress.

We are not going to return to 1929 business levels and it would be anything but good for us if we could, 1929 having been a period of inflation, not normality, but there is every reason to believe that improvement from present levels lies ahead. And that, surely, is the all-important consideration. Far more important than the length of the journey is the knowledge that we are on the right path, headed in the right direction.

J. R. Timmins & Co. say that "the privately quoted opinion of an English financier who has been very successful in this market, is interesting. He says he believes that not only the bottom of the depression has been reached but that there are already indications of a world-wide recovery in business. This view could easily be correct and the results still not be translated into corporate earnings for many months to come."

We will all hope that the English financier is right. World-wide recovery in business is just what the patient needs, as obviously a country which depends upon its export markets to the extent that Canada does cannot reasonably hope for important and sustained improvement otherwise. So far Canada has come through the period of depression substantially better than other countries, and we shall have real reason to congratulate ourselves if concrete evidences of improvement now begin to develop abroad.

Success Last Year
Continued in 1931!

That aggressive merchandising effort on Made-in-Canada products brings its reward in greater sales, even in times of depression is the sincere belief of Sherman Granger, vice-president and general manager of Kraft-Phenix Cheese Company, Ltd., Montreal.

"1930, in spite of admittedly adverse conditions, was the most successful year in Kraft's history," Mr. Granger told SATURDAY NIGHT. "Sales of all our old established lines were well maintained, while new products introduced were successfully marketed far beyond expectation."

"In 1930, Kraft-Phenix Cheese Co. Limited spent more money in sales and advertising effort than in any previous year. The result more than vindicated the judgment and vision of the executives responsible. Again this year an even greater amount has been appropriated, undeniable proof of the company's belief in its products, its policy, and the ability of Canadians generally to buy."

"If further evidence of our confidence in Canada is needed, it is readily found in the fact that, this year, the ever growing Kraft products family has been twice increased in number. The new lines have found ready trade and consumer response, and we are looking forward to again rolling up a record for Kraft foods in 1931."

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WHEAT'S DEBACLE

Government Interference Largely Responsible For Present Situation—The Folly of Combatting Economic Laws

WHEN history is written of the debacle of wheat, through every chapter will run the thread of government interference. It will not be a monotonous volume, for seemingly each government has found a different way of interfering, and several of them several ways. Back of all their acts lie the usual good intentions; the results, upon review, are not so good, and now and then are the reverse of what was promised and expected.

Perhaps the volume will be captioned "The Path to Socialism", for even the most individualistic governments, endeavoring to mend the rifts of wheat, have turned to measures that smack of socialism,

usually with the apology of an "emergency measure". However, say Thomson & McKinnon, members of the New York Stock Exchange, in a recent bulletin, these things belong to the political philosopher; ours, the duty of drawing in rough strokes an outline of government interferences that have made the wheat market what it is today. (The breadth of the field covered imposes limitation upon the number of illustrations that may be given; comment will be terse; and, where countries are mentioned, their 1930 acreages will be expressed in percentages of their own average for the period 1924-28).



COMPANY IN STRONG POSITION

George Henderson, President of Brandram-Henderson, Limited, which in its annual report shows its strong position well maintained despite a drop in sales and profits for 1930. Due to substantial reserves the company paid not only interest on bonds and dividends on preferred stock but common dividends as well. While two common payments for 1931 have been already announced by the directors, continuation will depend directly on business conditions.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

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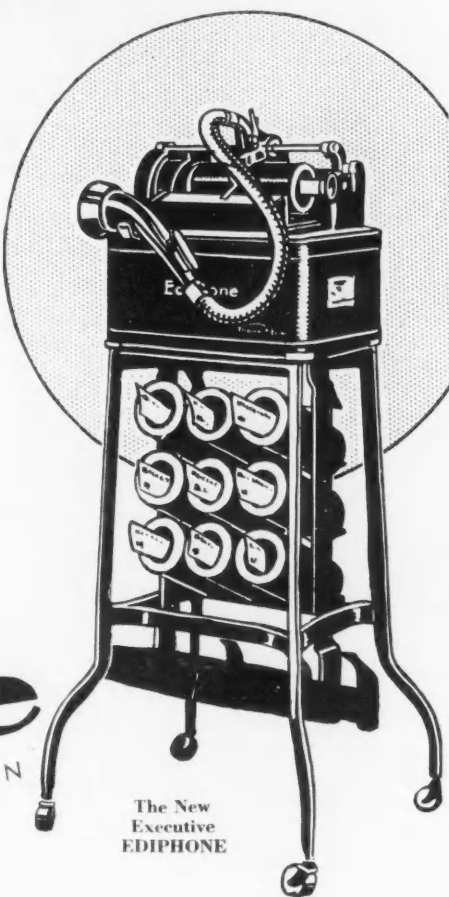
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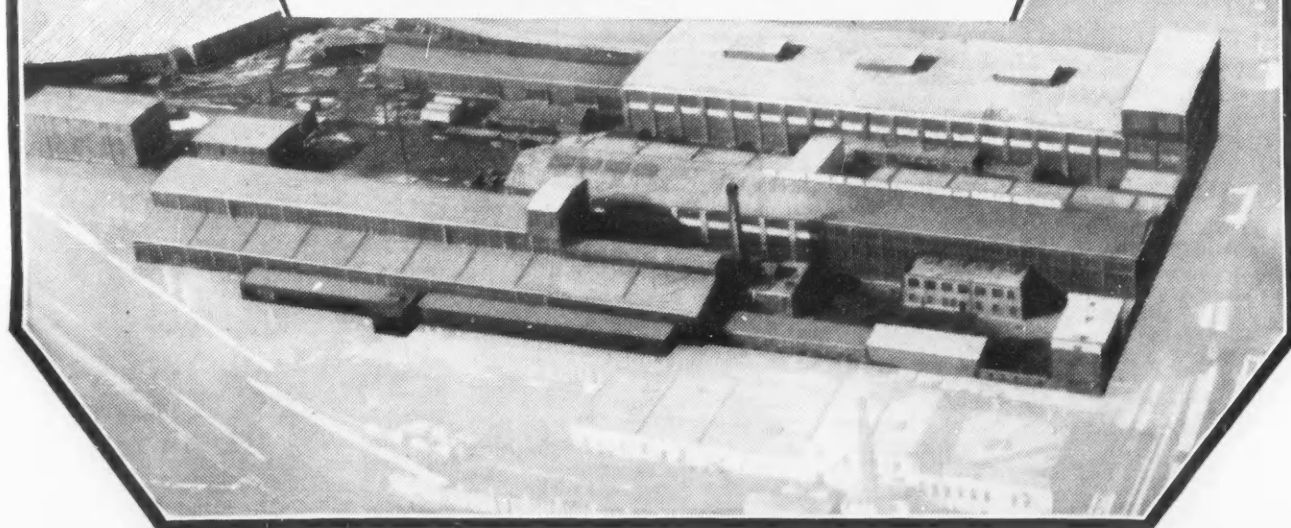
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the need arises—you are invited to make full use of it

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Immediately following the war came a number of upsets in Middle Europe. That, which resulted in the breaking down of large estates and their parcelling out among the peasants must be recorded as affecting wheat production, although brought about by social rather than economic influences. The immediate result appears to have been a switch from the old cash crops, that had gone to maintain the landlords, to dairying and producing those things which gave a better living. The later trend has been a return to the cash crops.

Here follow percentages for the 1930 acreages: Bulgaria 112.5%, Hungary 107.7%, Roumania 94.9%, Czechoslovakia 116.6%, Yugoslavia 118.3%, Hungary, Roumania and Yugoslavia had surpluses for export.

AS WAS to be expected, the commonest form of interference has been by way of the customs.

European tariffs are not only more numerous than before the war; they have taken on a new and disconcerting flexibility; their rates may be up today and down tomorrow, irrespective of change in the economic position; all of which is wholly bad for a commodity of world trade.

There have been rates of duty imposed so high that one is forced to the conclusion the real object is, not alone the protection of domestic wheat growing, but rather a diversion of consumption to other food-stuffs. Germany's imposition of \$1.62 against the bushel of wheat is to be regarded as of that nature. Apparently Germany (110%) is still mindful of blockades and apprehensive of the future. Effective, the duty places wheat products beyond the buying power of those with small incomes. Wheat bread is dear, and bread of mixed grains is not cheap—and not too palatable.

The effect of protection upon demand has not received the attention it deserves, and evidence for study lies all about us. The United States (106.3%) and Canada (110.8%) maintain high rates of duty on wheat against each other. The hard wheats of Northwestern Canada are particularly suited for bread-baking and those of the Southwestern States for biscuit-making. Poking sticks into a nest of rattlesnakes is never a safe pastime, but it may be half-safely suggested that Americans would be eating more bread, and Canadians more biscuits, were each free to buy what suited them best.

The imposition of duties against the products of importing countries has had a hand in crippling the wheat trade. Recently a sub-Committee of Congress bemoaned the decline of exports to China; and placed the blame upon the shrunken power of silver. Congress had at hand, in evidence submitted to the Committee on Ways and Means in 1929, a splendid encyclopedia of American-Chinese trade, and never opened the book. The Chinese go in for poultry, with the production of powdered eggs (under American organization) as a specialty. They wanted to pay Americans and Canadians in powdered eggs for part of their purchases of wheat and its products, but the legislators in both countries, fearing the effect upon the home-laid products, would have

none of them; and said so by tariff enactments, with the result that the Chinese have their eggs and we have our wheat.

Of course, powdered eggs are only one of several commodities which the Chinese wanted to sell us and which we did not want to buy—and probably for good reasons; but the plain effect of our tariff action has been to diminish the coveted trans-Pacific trade. There is a bit of sentiment in the situation. The Canadians are fairly heavy tea drinkers and the Chinese would have traded tea for wheat, but the Canadians craved for an Empire flavour in the cup that soothes the nerves after the Exchanges are closed, and by legislative enactment gave a preference to tea grown within Greater Britain, and may now look within its tropical parts for wheat markets, rather than to China or Japan.

SINCE the war, governments have been looking down upon subsidized industry with increasing disfavour, the sort of thing that should be done only as a last resort. On January 22nd, 1931, it was announced that the Federal Government of Australia (137.8%), through conference with the Commonwealth Bank, would make available to the wheat pools 2s. 4 d. (57 cents) a bushel for wheat on board vessel for export.

For years Australia has closed its official eye to the evils of subsidized industry and had already bonused the exportation of butter (under the Patterson Plan) in spite of the economists' protest that it could not afford to spread the foreigners' bread. Apparently Australia needs money. For the six months ended December 31st the deficit of the Commonwealth and its States was £22,720,728, and there is but scant population to share the burden.

The Australians have been berated by Americans for bringing the production of about 3½ million more acres (above the 1923-24 to 1927-28 averages) to an already overburdened market, but there are the usual two sides to the issue. For years Australia's cash crop has been wool. Ever since the early days of the last century, when Captain McArthur took the merinos that did not thrive in England to the other Great Island, Australia has had prestige in fine wools. And most of that time the United States has had equal prestige in wheat—and wanted prestige in wool as well. The United States has long had heavy duties against the fine wools of Australia. Possibly the situation does not need further elaboration than has been given by an Englishman with a plagiarist poetical mind. He has caught it in the following verses:

Mary had a little lamb,
 Whose wool she wished to sell.
 She took a fleece to Uncle Sam,
 Who merely said "Well, well!"
 "This really is to me most queer,"
 And then he heaved a sigh,
 "You do not understand, my dear,
 I only sell—not buy!"

INSISTENCE upon curtailment in the use of foreign wheat is probably the hardest blow received. Germany celebrated Independence Day in 1929 by provision as to the compulsory use of domestic wheat,
 (Continued on Page 39)

KEEP DOLLARS AT HOME!

Call Loan Post On Amalgamated Toronto Exchange Is
Vital Need — Chicago's Successful Example

By J. H. CRANG

IT IS obvious that any process by which available capital of a country can be kept actively and profitably engaged at home, to stimulate and create domestic industry, must be of interest to every citizen. Conversely, it is apparent that lack of domestic outlet for capital must be a drain upon that country and result in possible under-nourishment of industry and finance.

It is in the belief that it will provide additional, all-the-year-round, safe and expeditious outlet for idle capital that the proposal has been made to amalgamate the leading exchanges of Toronto. Such an amalgamated institution, which should soon become world pre-eminent, if conducted under the most improved modern rules and regulations, should, of course, be fortified with the modern motivation of a call loan market with its focal point on the floor of the amalgamated exchange.

That a great deal of idle Canadian money now finds its way to aid foreign industry and finance is proven by reference to the combined statement of ten leading Canadian banks, as of February 28, 1931. Call loans outstanding at that time were \$318,483,956, of which \$186,435,667 was in Canada and \$132,048,289 in foreign markets. In other words, 58.5 per cent. of Canada's liquid money was helping to create Canadian prosperity, while 42.5 per cent. was contributing to the prosperity of other countries. While there was no segregation by countries of call loans in the combined statement, it seems fairly safe to assume that a large part of the 42.5 per cent. loaned outside Canada found its way to New York to add to the strength of the New York Stock Exchange. That, of course, is a commendable neighborly gesture, but it would mean much to Canada if those millions could find profitable occupation here.

BANKERS cannot be blamed for seeking the safest, most liquid loans for the spare capital entrusted to their care. Where safety is offered, plus quick conversion, there will capital always gravitate. But it is a safe assertion that, if similarly safe and liquid call loan facilities were provided at home, all Canadian banks would prefer to keep their quick, idle money in Canada, rather than send it to foreign lands.

Financial strength is cumulative, growing from within, gathering bulk like the proverbial snowball. Every little added to the whole makes just that much more, and at the same time subtracts by just that much from the particular center from which the contribution comes. Canada to the extent of her call loans in the United States, is therefore adding strength to the stock exchange supremacy of that country and it is a safe inference

that she will continue so to do so long as wider scope for call loans is not available at home.

The millions of Canadian capital "on call" in the United States are by no means the only millions employed in that field, however. While it is obviously impossible to arrive at a close approximation of the amount involved in stock transactions of Canadians upon the New York Stock Exchange, it is probably within the mark to say that at least \$500,000,000 is con-



TO ADMINISTER ACT

Col. George A. Drew, formerly Master-in-Chambers at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, who has been appointed Commissioner to administer the Security Frauds Prevention Act of Ontario, by the Ontario Government. It is possible that two other commissioners may be appointed by the Government to assist Col. Drew.

stantly so employed. Add to that, the many more millions represented by dividend-paying stocks of the United States held outright by Canadians (and which, by the by, contribute nothing to the tax revenues of the Dominion) and some idea of the enormous drain of capital from Canada to the United States can be grasped.

A PROPOSAL has been made at Ottawa to tax the branch houses of United States members of the New York Stock Exchange in the sum of \$25,000 a year. That is a step in the right direction, if Canadian investment opportunities are ever to be placed upon a par with those of the United States, but it is obvious that supplemental steps must be taken to emphasize the safety and attractiveness of purely Canadian investments and at the same time provide maximum facilities for carrying out the necessary trades by marshalling and liquefying the available capital.

It does not require over-imagination to understand that the employment of even part of these hundreds of millions of Canadian funds within Canada, to foster and create industry and initiative, would go a long way towards

counteracting periodical depression and providing stabilized employment, not only for many Canadians now unemployed, but for many thousands of desirable citizens from elsewhere. Growth of population goes hand in hand with initiative and industry.

The opportunity offered to Toronto to provide means by which the leak of capital to foreign lands can be largely stopped is one that should intrigue the aid and interest of every man who believes in Canada and her obvious destiny as one of the most prosperous nations of the world. It is not a dream of Utopia, but a certainty to be grasped and developed by the highest order of patriotism, industry and finance hand-in-hand.

Those who have watched similar developments in other centers have been particularly impressed with results in Chicago, where the second call loan post operating in the United States has recently been set up. Expansion of the business of the stock exchange has been beyond anything hitherto known in that magical city of modern times. What Chicago can do, Toronto is able to do, in proportionate degree, if she will.

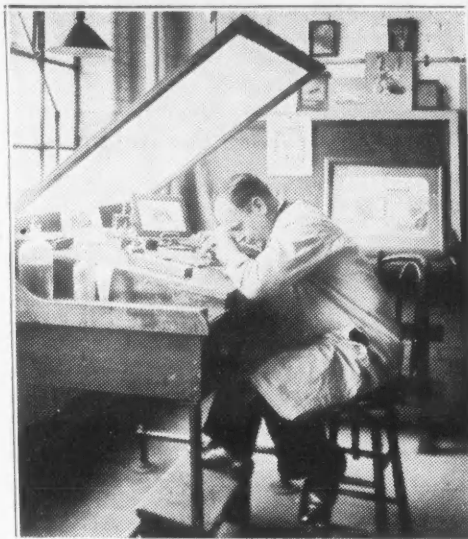
LEADERS are needed, that Canada shall profit to the full by the use of Canadian money. Those who lead should be men of the highest standing in industry and finance—real captains of enterprise and initiative—who will willingly give such part of their time as may be necessary to build up an amalgamated stock exchange upon a solid basis, commanding the respect and support of every Canadian with capital to invest.

When Canadians themselves accord that respect and support, others will follow and Toronto will become what she should be in finance—the "bottle-neck" of Canada, prosperous herself, but sharing her good fortune with every part of the Dominion. "Canada for Canadians" is good business and Canadian money, the fuel of industry and employment, is the fundamental to which the slogan can be applied with most beneficial results.

New Mining Manual

THE 1931 edition of the Canadian Mining Manual has just been issued and the 300-page volume is an excellent chronicle of progress in the methods and practice of the mining industry, and particularly with regard to their application in Canada. There is also appended a buyer's index to facilitate purchasing. The book records the progress made in the industry in the various Provinces throughout the past two years. The book is published by the National Business Publications, Limited, at Gardenvale, Quebec. R. C. Row is Managing Editor.

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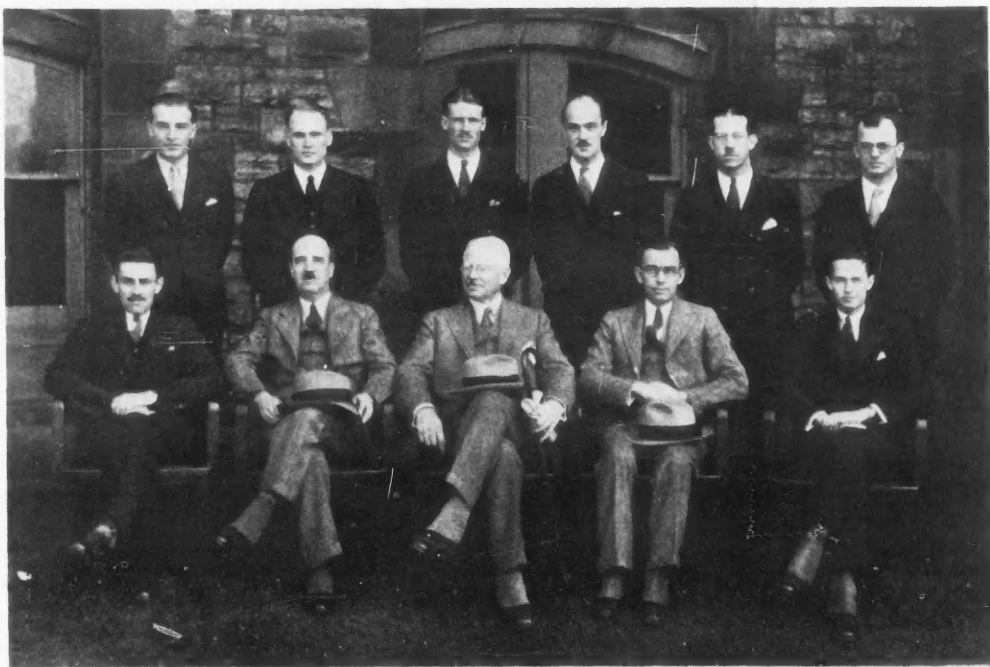
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TO BUILD CANADIAN TRADE ABROAD

Group of Assistant Trade Commissioners who are leaving Canada this month for various Trade Offices throughout the world. The location of the office to which they are assigned is given in brackets. Left to Right. (Back Row)—Alexander Keith Doull, of Vernon, B.C., (Tokyo); Max Thompson Stewart, of Stratford, Ont., (Bristol, England); Richard Plant Bower, of Winnipeg, Man., (Rotterdam, Holland); Robert William McBurney, of Toronto, Ont., (Milan, Italy); Shirley Greene Kenney MacDonald, of Calgary, Alberta, (Oslo, Norway); Harry Leslie Brown, of Vancouver, B.C., (Mexico City). (Front Row)—Theodore J. Monty, of Sherbrooke, Que., (Athens, Greece); Chester H. Payne, Director of the Commercial Intelligence Staff, Ottawa; F. C. T. O'Hara, Deputy Minister of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa; H. W. Cheney, Secretary of the Commercial Intelligence Service, Ottawa; Robert Guy Carrington Smith, of Quebec City, (Buenos Aires).

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By order of the Board.

M. W. WILSON,
General Manager,
MONTREAL, Que., April 14, 1931.

GOLD & DROSS

Canada Power and Paper

Editor, Gold and Dross:

One of my friends, just last week, bought two hundred Canada Power and Paper Debentures and he paid a price of \$9 for them. I understand that these have a par value of \$100 each and his idea is that they can't go lower and that they are a fair speculation. He hopes to make some money and I was thinking of doing the same thing. I don't want to get into anything too mixed up, as some people say this is, but if it is a fair chance I want to get in. I am tempted. What do you say?

—E. R. W., Quebec, Que.

I say put temptation behind you. If you have a distaste for things which are "too mixed up" you should certainly stay out of Canada Power and Paper. Not only does this company reflect all the serious ills which are besetting the newspaper industry in this country, but it has a financial tangle in its own set-up which is going to take some pretty intelligent people quite a time straightening out.

Frankly, I can see no attraction whatever to these debentures at the present time; I am not prophesying that they will disappear in the forthcoming reorganization, but I do think that it will be quite a time before there is much earning power behind them, or their successor securities, considering the relatively junior position they occupy in the present capital set-up.

As you know, a committee of prominent financiers is engaged on the problems of the company at the present time but certain security holders have expressed the view that the committee is not entirely representative—that it leans too strongly to representation of the junior securities.

Consider, for example, the position of the holders of the first mortgage bonds of the subsidiary companies of Canada Power, on which the next interest payments may not be met. They are naturally unwilling to accept a radical scaling down of their interests, holding as they do, a first charge on the actual properties. On the other hand, contracts have been made in the name of Canada Power and Paper, and a newsprint mill without business is hardly worth a great deal to mortgage holders. And since prospects even for the first mortgage bondholders is not particularly bright—the scaling down I have mentioned has already been suggested—the position of the debentures of Canada Power itself is obviously still more clouded.

The security behind this issue is, as you know, the common stocks of the subsidiaries; preferred dividends of these companies have already been passed and the waves of depression are lapping, as I have pointed out, at the first mortgage bonds. While I am not presuming to guess what the decision of the present committee, or of other committees which may be formed, will be, I think that the Canada Power debentures are so far down in the scheme of things—as constituted at present—that any buying attraction is entirely lacking.

In my opinion not even the current low price of 5 to 7 justifies acceptance of the risks involved.

□ □ □

Eldorado's Real Importance

Editor, Gold and Dross:

With reference to the report to shareholders made by Eldorado Gold Mines, Limited of the 9th instant, I should be glad to have your opinion of the prospects of this company's operation in the Great Bear Lake district.

—F. K. P., Winnipeg, Man.

Your inquiry gives me the opportunity to observe that the report of Eldorado directors has in large measure served to dispel the "mystery" which surrounded the stock and its movements. Incidentally directors appear to have been at fault in previously concealing results and creating a somewhat erroneous impression. Newspaper discussion has forced them to come into the open and provide details, corroborated by Dominion Government statements of results secured in testing of ore, which puts a more favorable complexion on the discovery. It now appears to have some considerable importance.

There is little question of the value of the samples removed from the property by the company, by independent geologists and by government representatives from Ottawa and Alberta. The results secured from testing indicate a remarkable deposit, provided it has substantial dimensions. As to dimensions, evidence is accumulating now that a considerable length of veins is indicated and that these have fair width.

The value of the ore is such that, if tonnage can be developed, transportation difficulties will offer little handicap. The company is actively opening up the main break at this time and by June there should be considerable information available. In the meantime I might remark that the operators are sincerely convinced that they have something of real importance, a feeling which is gradually spreading amongst disinterested engineers and others who have examined the find and the ore.

□ □ □

Service Stations Worth Holding

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have been getting a lot of advice from my friends lately on my investments but they have only nudged me up and I come to you for some real help. These friends have been selling Service Stations since the dividend was cut. I think that is foolish and I have determined to hold on to mine, but they tell me it is dangerous. A word of advice from you would be most appreciated. Don't you think this stock is still worth holding?

—E. L. M., Kingston, Ont.

I do; but you must remember that your friends' opinions are not entirely to be disregarded. There is obviously an element of risk in holding, but nevertheless I would not advise you to sell at current prices of about 18, practically the low for the year.

While this does not mean that I anticipate anything in the way of near term appreciation, I think that Service Stations should be able to earn the current dividend rate of \$1.60 even though general business improvement is delayed for quite a time. The company is in a strong financial position, its success to date has proved its possession of exceedingly capable management, and while admittedly current prospects are not particularly bright, I think there is every reason to believe that it will weather the storm satisfactorily.

I base my suggestion that the immediate future does not seem bright on general conditions, rather

than on any reaction to the recent annual report, although this came as a distinct surprise to most shareholders. You are aware, of course, that the \$3.60 shown on the combined "A" and "B" stocks was practically all earned in the first half of the last fiscal year. It is obvious that earnings were radically reduced during the second half, but it is not quite right to say, as some people have, that nothing was earned during the last six months, since during that period very heavy write-offs on inventory were made.

Among the difficulties which the company will have to face is the fact that the oil companies' earnings are seriously down and that their buying of service station equipment will doubtless be radically curtailed. Another suggestion is that possibly for some time the great expansion in the number of service stations will be halted; it may be that we are pretty well approaching the economical limit here. Then too, aggressive competition has developed on the company's own field, to meet which may result in the reducing of profit margins for Service Stations, if nothing more serious develops.

This may seem like a gloomy picture; as I have said above, I do not believe it to be entirely so, but I think that holders of Service Stations stock can no longer reasonably expect the remarkable rate of progress experienced in recent years. The business depression has been longer in coming to Service Stations than to most companies, but like all others it must be prepared to take its medicine. In this case I have no doubt that the patient will survive healthily.

□ □ □

Ford Hotels Common

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I am interested in the stock offering of the Ford Hotel people. I have stayed at their hotels in Toronto and Montreal on a number of occasions and they seem to have a real new idea in the hotel business and one which should be good and profitable. Do you know how they have been doing and what do you think about buying some of the stock?

—L. S. D., Hamilton, Ont.

Common stock of Ford Hotels Company, Inc., now being offered in Canada, while somewhat speculative and unseasoned, is not without attraction, I believe, for those who are willing to accept a reasonable degree of risk. While you certainly should not buy it under the impression that you are making a conservative investment, I think that this stock offers very fair prospects of better than average return and possible appreciation.

This stock is offered, as you know, at a price of \$11 a share and the dividend rate is currently \$1 a share, which means a yield of nine per cent. Earnings for 1930, which incidentally showed a very satisfactory increase over the previous year, are reported as \$1.87 a share on the 160,000 shares of capital stock outstanding. It is true that the company itself has an issue of debentures outstanding in the amount of \$647,000 and that the three hotels, in Erie, Pa., Toronto and Montreal have first mortgage bond issues of \$315,000, \$625,000 and \$500,000 respectively, but taking these into account, the equity behind the common is estimated at \$12.95 per share.

I think you put your finger on the chief feature of attraction when you say that this company has a good idea in the hotel business. It offers good accommodation in modern hostels at very reasonable rates and the travelling public has not been slow in taking advantage of this. It is true that the hotels did not immediately start operating at a profit, but the time which elapsed before the figures were on the right side of the ledger was encouragingly short.

Another point is that the company's system is by no means on trial; Ford hotels have operated successfully across the border for a number of years. The company has developed an operating method which cuts costs to the minimum; it avoids the costly frills usual to most hotels and its direction appears thoroughly businesslike and efficient. Don't think that I am prophesying that you will make a fortune in Ford hotel stock; you won't. But I do think that this common, now publicly offered, offers a worth-while opportunity to those who are willing to accept the speculative risk entailed.

□ □ □

Nipissing and Premier

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Can you give me any information on Nipissing Mines' chances of producing or passing its dividend? What do you think to be the probable life of this mine? I would also appreciate a few remarks on Premier along the same line, if this is permissible.

—E. W. W., Allandale, Ont.

Nipissing recorded its first loss in 1930; it did not earn its dividend and is not earning it now. Even so, the company has about eight years' dividend requirements in its treasury and a policy which calls for distribution of reserve. I believe it would be reasonable to expect that the company will continue to pay out dividends at the present rate until such time as it acquires a major property interest elsewhere. The Cobalt property, at the present price of silver is practically worked out. The company is searching for a new mine or a large interest in a property which promises merit.

Premier has had two cuts in dividend rate in recent years. The dividend policy was exceptionally generous. There is nothing in sight at the moment which would indicate a further reduction; on the other hand the company has two or three live outside property interests which might develop into something interesting. The treasury is able to support the present dividend for some time and I would not expect an elimination.

□ □ □

Abitibi Power and Paper

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Some time ago I purchased Abitibi Power and Paper Company preferred at 77. As you are aware, they have dropped considerably since then and I would very much appreciate an expression of opinion as to the wisdom of purchasing a similar number at today's price and thus lower my average cost.

—B. H., Toronto, Ont.

The question of whether or not you should buy a further block of Abitibi preferred now in order to average down the price of your holdings, depends very largely, I think, on how large or how small this commitment will bulk in your investment scheme.

In other words, if your investment in Abitibi pre-

Investment of Savings in Bonds

Out of each month's income careful investors are now saving a proportion for investment in carefully selected bonds.

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Interpreting the News

A few minutes every Monday morning keeps readers of the Greenshields Weekly Review informed on outstanding financial and commercial developments in the Dominion, with particular reference to their bearing on Canadian security values.

We shall be pleased to send the Weekly Review to any institutional or private investor.

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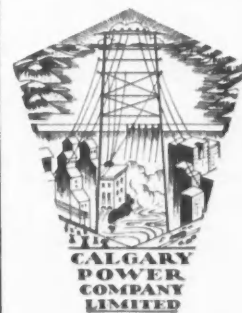
OTTAWA TORONTO QUEBEC

123

Calgary Power Company

Limited

6% Cumulative Preferred Shares



THESE Preferred Shares offer a medium for the investment of current funds in an old-established and successful public utility, on an attractive yield basis.

We shall be pleased to supply full particulars upon request.

Price: 96 and accrued dividend, to yield 6.25%
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3 Investment Considerations

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Second, 25 stocks were chosen which had shown an annual average return of 13% for the 18-year period preceding 1930. Return to NORTH AMERICAN TRUST Shareholders was over 11% on initial offering price for 1929.

Third, effort was made to select companies which would reflect growth in America's wealth and population.

Over 125 millions purchased by investors.

We recommend these shares for a portion of your investment account.

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LIMITED
Mortgage Investments
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Capital Subscribed \$3,361,900.00
Capital paid up \$1,338,863.39
Reserve and Surplus \$216,019.83
(As at Dec. 31st, 1930)

A Safe, Progressive Company

British American Bank Note Company, Limited

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Head Office: Ottawa, Ontario
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Municipal Debentures a Specialty
Branches: Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa

Collingwood Terminals

LIMITED
PREFERENCE DIVIDEND NO. 5
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1 3/4%) on the Preferred shares of Collingwood Terminals, Limited, has been declared payable the 22nd day of April, 1931, to shareholders of record April 17, 1931.
By order of the Board,
E. L. HAMLEN, Secretary
Toronto, April 20, 1931.

McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd.

(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 50
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent. (5%) on the issued Capital Stock of the Company will be paid on the 1st day of June, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business on May 1, 1931.
By Order of the Board,
BALMER NEILLY, Treasurer
Dated at Toronto, April 16, 1931.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO. Limited

ABERDEEN AND LONDON
Established 1836
FIRE — CASUALTY
Head Office for Canada
Northern Building, St. John St., Montreal
A. Hurry, Manager
Assets exceed \$100,000,000

ON YOUR SAVINGS Guaranteed

All monies invested in first mortgages only — an improved & real estate —

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Send me particulars of your five plans for systematic saving.

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GOLD & DROSS

ferred will, at the most, only represent a moderate proportion of your total investment holdings, you are obviously in a better position to stand the risk involved than you would be if you had little else than this in your portfolio. Undoubtedly holding the stock involves risk.

Even if you hold strictly for the long pull and are ready to disregard anything the market may do in the meantime, there is the risk of a stoppage of income from this investment, at least temporarily. As you are aware, in 1931 the company succeeded in covering its 6 per cent. preferred dividend requirements by a margin of 1 1/2 per cent. (satisfactory under the circumstances, but by no means a large margin), leaving, after preferred dividend requirements, a balance equivalent to 47c a share on the common stock.

Since the end of 1930 operations have been on a lower scale than the average for last year, and you doubtless have seen in the newspapers that the price of newsprint has been cut \$5 a ton. This announcement is not as serious as it sounds, for the reason that the former price had not really been maintained for some time back, and the market had largely discounted the cut before it was announced.

Nevertheless, if business continues at its present level, it seems certain that Abitibi's statement for 1931 will be less favorable than that for 1930. Thus a reduction or suspension of dividends would seem by no means impossible.

There is no doubt, I think, that developments of a radical nature are coming in the newsprint industry and that Abitibi will be involved, but, in my opinion, the effect on this company will be probably considerably less adverse than on others such as Canada Power and Paper Corporation, which are less favorably situated in regard to operating costs, financial structure and asset values generally. In short, personally I consider Abitibi preferred a reasonable speculation at its current price for the long pull.

POTPOURRI

H. M. Leacock Mines, Ont. THE UNITED BOND COMPANY is in liquidation, and its affairs are in the hands of the London and Western Trusts Company as liquidator. Since you hold bonds of the United Bond Company itself, I am afraid your outlook is not particularly good. This company failed for a large sum of money and according to a preliminary estimate its liabilities very greatly exceeded its assets. I would suggest that you communicate immediately with the Toronto office of the London and Western Trusts Company.

L. R. Shoal Lake, Man. The difference is that as a bondholder you will be a creditor of the company and have a prior claim on its assets and earnings, while as a common stock holder you would be a part owner of the company and as such susceptible to the various fluctuations in earning power. Common stock is the junior security in a company's capital structure, and as such is only taken care of after all prior charges have been met, such as those for bank loan interest, bond interest, depreciation, preferred dividends, etc. Thus sometimes there is not enough left over to permit of dividend payments on the common stock, whereas the bondholders get their interest as long as the company has any money with which to pay it.

D. L. Kitchener, Ont. JAY COPPER GOLD has been taken over by CALCONDA, a company on which there is very little information available. To me it looks like a chance to sidetrack the impatient shareholders of Jay Copper who were fed with optimistic reports of copper showings in the early days. They did have a little copper ore, but further work disclosed that the amount was limited. It is not a commercial proposition as it stands and my opinion is that you have lost your money. Calconda talked big but did little.

E. C. Toronto, Ont. WATERLOO MANUFACTURING COMPANY has passed the dividend on its Class "A" stock, its income having been materially reduced because of the reduced purchasing power of the agricultural community. In my opinion, it may be some time before the company experiences much in the way of recovery. You do not tell me whether or not you already own stock in this company, but if you do not, I certainly would not recommend its purchase at the present time.

E. J. Preston, Ont. I would not recommend that you change your AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH for the shares of the investment trust offered to you. With A.T. & T. you have an investment of all calibre, and prospects of important appreciation over a period of years. The company practically dominates the telephone business in the United States, and while the depression has slowed up its growth to a certain extent, I think that important expansion lies ahead of it. Even though the investment trust shares might increase your present yield, you have not the same assurance of safety, marketability, and prospects of appreciation as you have with A.T. & T.

S. X. Galt, Ont. My opinion is that INTERNATIONAL NICKEL and NORANDA offer good chances of appreciation in a period of several years. Both are now equipped to produce heavily at low cost and to carry operations from mining to marketing of product. Nickel has a potential productive capacity of almost \$100,000,000 yearly with nickel at 32 cents and copper at 15 cents a pound. Think that over.

R. C. Winnipeg, Man. As you have several quite speculative issues amongst your present common stock holdings, I would suggest splitting your new funds between, say, MONTREAL POWER and POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA common stocks. Montreal Power is, as you doubtless know, about the strongest investment common stock in Canada, and although the immediate yield is low, there is every reason to expect more or less steady appreciation in income and market value over a period of years. Power Corporation of Canada common is in a somewhat lower category, but offers probably greater speculative possibilities. Power Corporation of Canada has made very striking progress in the half dozen years or so it has been in business and today, by reason of the wide variety of its interests, is in a position to gain substantially by any substantial improvement in general business conditions. In my opinion the market price of Power Corporation of Canada shares will be well above the present level a couple of years or so hence.

T. D. St. Thomas, Ont. ARROWHEAD has very little money on hand. The property is rather interesting in view of the gold values reported officially. It was attractive enough in the early stages to warrant examination and test by Nipissing Mining Company, which did not take it over, however. Diamond drilling test pitting and stripping of veins indicate narrow widths carrying fair gold values. This might become interesting to some company with funds or the directors might be able to raise money on the prospects. Work seems to have been intelligently directed and reasonable reports have been issued. Naturally it is as speculative as all prospects at this stage are.

M. A. Toronto, Ont. In my opinion you would do well to continue holding "our" BILTMORE HATS LIMITED preferred stock rather than sell at current low quotations. It is true that the issue is by no means in the seasoned investment class, but nevertheless its position is better, in my opinion, than the current market price of the stock would indicate. Although down from the previous year, earnings of the company for the fiscal year ended November 30th, 1930, were sufficient to cover preferred

dividends by a good margin. Net income of \$34,320 was equivalent to \$11.50 per share of preferred and 67 cents per share of common stock on 2,985 preferred shares of \$100 par and 20,000 common shares of no par value outstanding. Although the 1930 balance sheet showed a decrease in total assets, an improved liquid position was reflected from that of a year previous. Total current assets as of November 30th, 1930, of \$227,795 were more than five times the current liabilities. Inventories were reduced from \$317,014 to \$190,435 during the year. Preferred dividends have been regularly paid, but nothing so far on the common. In view of the apparent probability that general conditions will continue on a more or less depressed level throughout 1931, it does not seem likely that Biltmore Hats Limited will be able to show better earnings this year. Nevertheless I think that this probability is well discounted in the current market price.

A. R. Jarvis, Ont. I would not advise buying MASSEY-HARRIS at the present level, except at a radical speculation for a long hold. Even if the company's sales were to pick up substantially tomorrow, the company would undoubtedly have to build up its financial position over a considerable period, before it would consider resuming dividend payments on the common stock. I would be inclined, in your place, to pick an issue in which the near term prospects were brighter, and then consider, possibly, switching to Massey-Harris later on when the company is in a better position.

J. L. Burgessville, Ont. There is no market at the present time, to my knowledge, for the first mortgage bonds of WELLINGTON BUILDING LIMITED, the company being in receivership and in the hands of the London and Western Trusts Company, Toronto. I understand that income from rentals is not sufficient to pay bond interest, since there were a number of prior obligations which had to be met in order to put the building into satisfactory operating shape. The likely course will be that the London and Western Trust Company will sell the building and make distribution to the bondholders.

E. M. Toronto, Ont. I would not advise you to dispose of your preferred stock of STANDARD PAVING AND MATERIALS at the present time, and take a loss. While I do not anticipate any near term appreciation in this stock, nevertheless, it appears to be selling at levels unwarranted by the known facts, and I think that eventually you should find it selling higher than even the price you originally paid. I am informed that the company earned the dividend on its common stock in the first six months of the current fiscal year, which ended on March 1, and as you possibly know dividends at the rate of \$2 annually are still being paid on the common. From this the obvious deduction is that the preferred dividend is being earned by a satisfactory margin.

L. L. Canning, N.S. MACASSA advanced sharply on official news that the company had secured finances requisite for carrying on exploratory work to considerable depth. The property lies in line with the producers of the Kirkland Lake belt and it has been recognized that the chances of success lie at considerable horizons below 1,500 feet. Although the treasury has had \$200,000 on hand for a long time, a much larger sum was required for the program of work outlined and this, it is reported, has been secured. Despite its favorable location the property is not assured of commercial deposits and for this reason the stock retains its original speculative features. With sale of stock to the outside interest which is putting up the additional money, the original stock issue is diluted.

W. A. Ancaster, Ont. Both C.P.R. and STEEL OF CANADA common are excellent stocks, in my opinion, for long term holding. Both are in strong positions fundamentally and in a country like Canada are practically bound to show substantial progress over a period of years. The outlook for the market prices of the shares in the immediate future is another matter, however. If business continues at its present low level it is not certain that Steel of Canada will earn dividend requirements on the common stock this year, although even this does not mean that dividends will not be paid in such a case, the company being in a very strong position financially and having substantial reserves upon which to draw. The Canadian Pacific Railway suffered a sharp decline in earnings last year, owing to the general depression in business, and only an augmented special income account enabled it to cover dividend requirements on the common stock. But here again, even if the company should not do as well in 1931, it does not follow that the common dividends would necessarily be suspended. My personal opinion is that the present depressed condition of business will not continue long enough to endanger continuation of the common dividend of either company. Also I feel convinced that, disregarding any possible fluctuation in the market prices of these stocks in the near future, that both will be selling substantially above present levels a year or two hence.

W. A. Toronto, Ont. I hardly think that the 7 per cent. participating non-cumulative preferred stock of MAPLE LEAF GARDENS LIMITED can be given an investment classification at the present time. While the company which is building the new Arena has one of the most impressive boards of directors I have seen in some time, you must remember that it is somewhat in the nature of a community enterprise, in that it attracts the support of all those interested in sports. An important point is that the new company will control the franchise of the Toronto Maple Leaf Hockey Club, which means that it will have control of all professional hockey played in the city of Toronto. The contract with the Ontario Hockey Association for the playing of amateur games is also an attractive feature. While the new arena should be successful, in view of the absence of an actual earnings record, it is impossible to predict definitely. I think, therefore, that the stock is of a distinctly speculative nature at the present time, and that it should be bought only on this basis.

E. S. Montreal, Que. BARBARA MARSHAY went through some fancy evolutions and wound up by declaring a bonus of shares in Copper Mountain. The property is of questionable value. The main thing you want to guard against is a request for more money; this will probably crop up one of these days.

E. M. Hamilton, Ont. I would be disinclined in your place to sell INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM at the present time. The price has declined because of the unsatisfactory oil situation in the States and the possibility of a tariff being placed on importations of oil in the United States which would have the immediate effect of cutting off a fairly large part of International Petroleum's present market. However, it is not yet certain that this will go through; also it does not follow that International Petroleum cannot develop adequate markets elsewhere. In fact, it has excellent prospects in this regard. While I would not advise the purchase of additional stock at the present time, neither would I advise selling at the present market levels. Part of the depression of the shares is due to the generally depressed condition of business, rather than to the special factors affecting the company, and in this regard the situation will naturally improve in time.

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's investment advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matter, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

Inquiries which do not fulfill the above conditions will not be answered.

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Windsor is situated on the Canadian border directly opposite the City of Detroit, and has excellent transportation facilities by rail and water with resultant easy access to Canadian markets. It is therefore a logical manufacturing centre, value of its products exceeding \$37,000,000 in latest available statistics.

Investors may obtain 5% bonds due in almost any year from 1937 to 1960 in denominations of \$1,000 and odd amounts.

Prices: To yield 4.75%.
(Plus Transfer Tax)

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4 1/2% Bonds

Dated May 1st, 1931 Maturing May 1st, 1946-1956

Principal and semi-annual interest (May 1st and November 1st) payable in Toronto, Montreal, and Fort William, in London, England, and in the City of New York.

Legal Opinion of Messrs. Clarke, Swabey & McLean.

PRICE: To yield 4.60%
(Plus accrued interest and transfer tax)

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We will be pleased to communicate our best information and advice regarding any of the more active mining stocks in which you may be interested.

A. E. OSLER & COMPANY

Established 1886 MEMBERS TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
Osler Bldg., 11 Jordan St., Toronto (2) Elgin 3461

Standard Paving & Materials Limited

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 9

Notice is hereby given that the regular dividend of \$1.75 (being at the rate of \$2.00 per annum) per share, has been declared on the Cumulative, Convertible, Redeemable, Preferred shares of Standard Paving & Materials Limited, for the period ending April 30th, 1931, payable May 15th, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business April 30th, 1931.
By order of the Board,
N. C. SHIPMAN,
Secretary,
Toronto, Ontario, April 20th, 1931.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 9

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty cents (being at the rate of \$2.00 per annum) per share, has been declared on the issued No Par Value Common Stock of Standard Paving & Materials Limited, for the period ending April 30th, 1931, payable May 15th, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business April 30th, 1931.
By order of the Board,
N. C. SHIPMAN,
Secretary,
Toronto, Ontario, April 20th, 1931.

Federal Fire



Insurance Company of Canada

President: E. B. STOCKDALE
Vice President: H. C. SCHOLFIELD
Managing Director: H. BEGG
Directors:
F. K. MORROW W. H. MARA
FRANK SHANNON W. R. BEGG
W. S. MORDEN, K.C. S. C. TWEED
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14-24 Toronto St. Toronto
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Security
\$71,433,948

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Inquiries for agencies invited
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The Canada National Fire Insurance Company

Head Office, WINNIPEG, MAN.

A Canadian Company Investing Its Funds in Canada.

President,
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Application for Agencies Invited.
Toronto Office: 205 Brock Building
WALTER J. STEER,
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NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COY.

INCORPORATED 1850

ASSETS

\$27,983,349.71

Canadian Department
W. E. BALDWIN, MANAGER
MONTREAL



Security \$71,433,948
W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

Concerning Insurance

Making Money Go Farther

Problem of Utilizing Margin of Earnings Over Living Expenses to Best Advantage

By GEORGE GILBERT

HOW best to deal with the margin—large or small—of earnings over immediate personal needs is the problem confronting every one who works for a living. In seeking a satisfactory solution, an individual must be guided largely by his personal, family, business and social needs. As far as personal requirements go, they consist chiefly of some definite savings plan which will provide funds to meet emergencies that may arise, such as an opportunity to go into business for himself, or to buy an interest in an existing enterprise; funds to take care of expenses in the event of disability due to sickness or accident; funds to provide for a measure of independence during his later years, and funds to defray the cost of his last illness and funeral.

With respect to his family needs—if he has a family, or is likely to have one—they will call for provision of sufficient money to enable the wife and children to secure food, shelter and clothing if he is not here to provide these necessities; funds to provide educational advantages for his sons and daughters; funds to meet special financial requirements, such as taxes, interest, accumulated debts, installment payments, etc.; funds to pay off the mortgage on the home, if one exists, or for rent over the intervening period until the children are grown up.

As to his business and social needs, they require the establishment and maintenance of his business credit; provision for the safeguarding of his business interests; provision for meeting business obligations in full and without delay; and provision for his charitable and other pledges for donations and bequests.

To a young man starting out on his career everything looks clear ahead, and he fully expects to realize his ambitions; but usually he has no well-thought-out systematic plan for the accomplishment of his objects in life. Besides the lack of a definite plan, he has also the hazards of sickness, accident and death to contend with, though to one in the present enjoyment of physical vigor and good health, these hazards will appear to be of little moment. But whether he knows it or not, the odds are already heavily against him in the race for business and financial success.

Here is where insurance can be utilized by him to great advantage. It will furnish him with a systematic savings plan for the entire earning period of his life, which will provide funds to take care of him in his declining years; a guaranteed estate in case of his death; an annual income for his family until the children are able to fend for themselves, and educational opportunities to fit them to make the best use of their time and talents.

Life insurance is frequently described as "good protection, but no investment." Often a man will say: "It is all right if I die, but how much more could be done with the money if I put it into a good investment."

Of course life insurance is primarily protection, but it is likewise well-adapted not only to provide fully for the financial emergencies that arise if a man dies, but also to take care satisfactorily of his future needs if he lives out the longest life span.

As a matter of fact, very few individual investors will obtain as good a return on the money they place in the mill-run of securities through ordinary investment channels over a lengthy period as they will receive on the money they put into life insurance. In the case of inexperienced investors, the probabilities are that they will not be nearly as well off as if they had put their money into life insurance. Many indeed will be much worse off, through the loss of principal in poor investments.

As far as safety of principal is concerned, life insurance furnishes absolute security. When compared with other savings-investment plans, it offers the following advantages: 1. Spreads the savings effort over a lengthy period; 2. Judiciously combines savings with protection; 3. Insures the savings period against premature termination by death; 4. Provides installment of purchase, with guarantee that all future installments will be canceled and the principal fully realized in the event of the death of the purchaser before the end of the installment period.

In a word, there is no other plan available by which the ordinary mortal can so adequately provide on the installment system for his personal, family, business and social needs than by the properly drawn contracts of sound licensed legal reserve life companies.

London Life Writes Largest Month's Business in March

THE greatest month's sales effort in its history was conducted in March by the London Life Insurance Company in honor of J. Stanley Lovell, F.C.I.S., Sec., of the company. In spite of existing economic conditions, the agency forces rolled up an issue of \$13,177,101 life insurance as well as a volume of Group Sickness and Accident insurance which broke all records for a similar period. These figures represent a 50% increase over the average month's business in 1930.

The drive in honor of Mr. Lovell was originated and sponsored by The "24K" Club, of which A. P. MacLean, C.L.U., of Regina is



BUSINESS IN FORCE, \$160,133,850
J. W. Miller, General Manager for Canada of the Occidental Life Insurance Company, whose report for 1930 shows total admitted assets of \$22,890,627; new life insurance for year, \$33,635,702; and life insurance in force, \$160,133,850. The Company has a paid up capital of \$1,000,000, and is regularly licensed for the transaction of life, accident and sickness insurance in Canada. It has a deposit of \$626,000 with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders.

President. A unique feature of this drive was the stipulation that if the business issued reached the ten million mark, the Directors would present Mr. Lovell with a complete cine-kodak outfit. For every additional million over ten, an additional roll of film was to be added. The field men, familiar with Mr. Lovell's interest in amateur photography, and prompted by their whole-hearted esteem for him, took full advantage of the opportunity.

Mr. Lovell, was born and schooled in London. He entered the London Life while in his teens. From then until 1929, when he was appointed Secretary of the company, his rise was steady and sure. He has, in the course of his career, acted in various capacities—Assistant Mortgage Clerk, Head of Ordinary Collection Department, Accountant and Assistant Secretary. He was appointed as Secretary to the Board of Directors in 1930. Mr. Lovell is a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries and is Honorary Secretary of the branch recently established for the London district.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
Royal Exchange Assurance Co. (Fire)
Please advise me by return if the above company is safe to insure with in Canada.

—C. K. Wingham, Ont.

Royal Exchange Assurance is an old-established British company, having been incorporated in 1720. It has been doing business in Canada under Dominion license since 1910, and has a deposit of \$1,147,323 with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders.

It is in a strong financial position and safe to insure with. Its total admitted assets in this country at the end of 1929 were \$1,860,571, while its total liabilities here were \$759,971, showing a surplus in this country of \$1,100,600.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
I shall be greatly obliged if you will give me your opinion as to the standing of the Canadian Hardware & Implement Underwriters and any information you are able to concerning them. Do they pay their claims promptly and are they considered safe to insure with?

—J. D. B. Kimberley, B. C.

Canadian Hardware and Implement Underwriters is an agency for the sale in Canada of the policies of three American mutual fire insurance companies, as follows: the Retail Hardware Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Minneapolis, Minn.; the Minnesota Implement Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Owatonna, Minn., and the Hardware Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Stevens Point, Wis.

These three companies are regularly licensed in this country and have deposits with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders in the following amounts: Retail Hardware, \$271,000; Minnesota Implement, \$274,860; Hardware Dealers, \$260,000.

Their liability under policies issued through Canadian Hardware and Implement Underwriters is several and not joint, each company being liable for one-third the amount of the policy and no more. They operate on the principle of

SIXTY YEARS of PROGRESS

1871

1931

STATEMENT FOR 1930

New Assurances Paid for.....\$705,678,000
Total Assurance in Force.....\$2,863,701,000
Surplus and Contingency Reserve \$36,532,000
Assets.....\$588,733,000
Liabilities (including Paid-up Capital Stock).....\$552,201,000

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

"THE INDEPENDENT GROUP"

Security and Service

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charging tariff rates and returning at the end of the year by way of dividends or refunds what is not required for losses, reserves and expenses. So far these dividends have been large and have materially reduced the cost of insurance to their members.

They are in a strong financial position, and safe to insure with for the class of insurance transacted. All claims against them can be readily collected.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
Having taken out insurance with the Independent Order of Foresters, I would like to know if the money will be paid in case of a claim arising under my policy. What is the present financial position of this fraternal?

—F. T. R., Long Branch, Ont.
If you have an insurance certificate with the Independent Order of Foresters you need have no misgiving about its payment in case of a claim, as the society operates on an actuarial basis, and is safe to insure with for fraternal insurance.

At the end of 1930 its total assets were \$40,073,234, while its total liabilities, including reserves, amounted to \$38,362,676, showing a surplus of assets over liabilities of \$1,710,558. Its income in 1930 was \$5,280,307, and its total payments to members and their beneficiaries amounted to \$3,719,692. Its insurance in force at the end of the year was \$129,852,486.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
Kindly let me know your opinion of the Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Co.

We have this company trying for our automobile insurance and do not want to take any chances if they are not reliable if one had an accident.

—W. R. C., Winnipeg, Man.
Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Company, with head office at Chicago and Canadian head office at Toronto, has been in business since 1912, and has been operating in Canada under Dominion license since 1920.

It has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$210,000, and is authorized to transact in Canada the business of accident, automobile (excluding fire and theft), and plate glass insurance. It issues a full coverage automobile policy in combination with

SOVIET RUSSIA IN PERSPECTIVE

(Continued from Page 29)

there are advantages inherent in the principles themselves which make for efficiency in the production and distribution of wealth.

The great problem of distributing purchasing power to the masses who have the appetite to consume is more readily solved. With capital abolished as an instrument that could be appropriated, the interest formerly paid for ownership returns to the producer as increased purchasing power, or is applied by the state in establishing further productive activity where the need is apparent.

The same observations apply to land values and rent. Waste, duplication and lost motion, unavoidable concomitants of the competition among a multiplicity of small enterprises, are likewise reduced. There is an increase in the ratio of productivity to services which, however necessary, are paid for out of the fruits of production and hence reduce the amount available for distribution. This increase is possible because the innumerable adjustments between private interests have been removed.

If Communism succeeds, then, it is conceivable that the Russians may come to enjoy just as high a standard of living as we do, and still be able to flood the world with goods of a quality comparable with ours but at half the price because they have half the loadings.

BEFORE proceeding to examine the criticisms commonly levelled against Soviet Russia and to present counter arguments, I would ask the reader to dismiss from his mind any thought that this is an attempt to win converts to Communism. Quite the contrary. It is an attempt to understand it that we meet it the better. A general preparing to engage the enemy does not try to delude himself as to the strength of the enemy—understanding an opponent's strength is the most common cause of defeat. Nor, when a neighbouring farmer appears on his grain field behind a recalcitrant machine should one sit on the fence and make derisive remarks every time it stalls. That machine may one day reach a degree of perfection that will force one to adopt the thing before it puts one out of business.

The better wisdom is to grasp the inherent virtues in our neighbour's imperfect machine and set about building them into an instrument more suitable to our needs and practices.



ASSISTANT MEDICAL DIRECTOR
J. G. Falconer, M.D., M.R.C.P. (London), who has recently been appointed Assistant Medical Director of the North American Life Assurance Company.

the Central Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company, a regularly licensed company, with head office at Van Wert, Ohio, and Canadian head office at Toronto, and which has a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$70,000 for the protection of Canadian policyholders.

Both companies operate on the basis of charging board rates, and returning at the end of the year by way of dividends what is not required for losses, reserves and expenses. Dividends are at the rate of 25% on premiums paid for that part of the coverage assumed by the Lumbermen's Mutual—public liability, property damage and collision—and 30% on premiums paid for that part assumed by the Central Manufacturers' Mutual—fire and theft.

Assets in Canada of the Lumbermen's Mutual at the end of 1930 were \$293,241, while its total liabilities here amounted to \$209,286, showing a surplus in this country of \$83,955. Assets in Canada of the Central Manufacturers' Mutual were \$98,020; liabilities here, \$41,830; surplus in this country, \$56,190.

Both companies are in a strong financial position and safe to insure with for class of insurance transacted.

We may as well recognize that a mobilized society, where man power and resources are systematically welded into a symmetrical plan would be a formidable force should the scheme prove workable. Human nature seems to be the rock upon which most people expect the scheme to break.

What chance is there that Communism will succeed? Can the patience of the mass survive the tax put upon it by the privations, discomforts and discipline which must be endured until the new structure is built and the machinery running smoothly?

If there is any answer to such a question it must lie in the history of the Russian people. It is patently absurd to compare their conditions with our own. The comparison must be made between what they suffer now in hope and what they suffered before in despair.

The most controversial question is whether or not the incentive to work and to create will disappear with the opportunity to amass a fortune. The Russian answer would probably be that the motive remains unchanged; that man still works for personal distinction—the approval of his fellows; that when the pleasure of the Sovereign was accounted an honour, men worked for that; that when riches became the badge of distinction and the measure of accomplishment, men worked for those; that when riches above the ordinary become, instead, the reproachful evidence of exploiting the labour of one's neighbour, they become less desirable; but that the urge to do and to excel remains unchanged.

One of the most widely held opinions concerning Soviet Russia is that its weakness lies in the comparatively small proportion of the population belonging to the Soviet party. It is well to recognize, in this regard, that the party is something between an electoral body and an official class, membership being secured by examination. Politics and industry are not divorced in Russia as they are elsewhere. Government is not primarily a legislative organ but an administrative one.

It would not be unreasonable to compare the Soviet party with our own class of capitalists and employers, inasmuch as the real control of our own resources lies in the hands of this class which represents

(Continued on Page 38)

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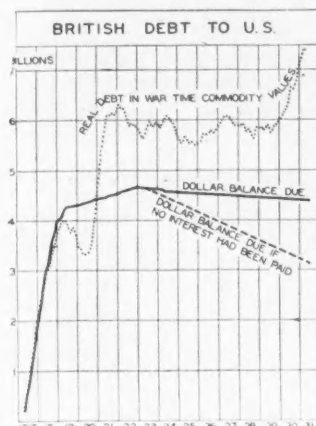
War Debt Burden Grows

Falling Commodity Prices Cause Serious Increase in Real Amounts to be Paid

By COL. LEONARD P. AYRES
 (Vice-President, The Cleveland Trust Company)

INTERNATIONAL debts are being slowly reduced if we measure them in gold currency units, for payments are being made on them. In reality they are rapidly increasing, for such debts are paid in goods and services, and as price levels everywhere decline it takes ever-increasing amounts of goods and services to

and a quarter billions of dollars to help meet her war needs, and those of her allies. The mounting volume of this debt is represented in the diagram by the solid line. That line continues to advance to the early part of 1923, because interest on the debt was accruing. The debt was funded in 1923 in the amount of 4.6 billions of dollars, and regular payments on interest and principal began then, and have since been continued. They have reduced the sum owed so that it amounts to about 4.4 billions in 1931. All these changes are shown by the solid line.



equal the values of the debts. The accompanying diagram illustrates how this principle applies in the case of the British debt to the United States.

Great Britain borrowed from the United States during 1917, 1918, and 1919 about four

Below the solid line in the diagram there is a dashed line running downwards from the middle of 1923, when the debt funding took place, to the middle of 1931. This shows the reduction that would have taken place if all the British payments had been applied to the principal of the debt, and no interest had been charged. If that had been done the debt would now amount to little more than three billions. One third of the indebtedness would have been paid off.

What has actually happened is very different from this. The British have paid in dollars more than one third of what they originally borrowed, and now they owe in real debt, measured in commodity values more than twice as much as they did at the end of 1919, just after they had received the last advances from the U. S. treasury. This is shown by the dotted line in the diagram which represents the changing value of the debt as measured in commodity values.

As commodity prices decline all debts become harder to pay. The dollars owed are equivalent to increasing amounts of goods. They represent greater totals of human effort, and more tons and bushels of valuable merchandise. That is what has happened to the British debt. The real debt increased

sharply, as the dotted line shows, in 1920 and 1921, when the post war price decline took place, and it has again increased during the present price decline.

What has happened to the British debt to the U. S. has been happening to all the international debts. All the war debts between nations have recently been heavily increased in real weight. It is becoming a grave question whether the world can support the present structure of international debts at existing price levels. Before the present world-wide depression can be replaced by general prosperity the machinery of international lending must be placed once more in motion, and the greatest obstacle to that is this recent increase in the real burden of the inter-nation war debts.

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AUSTRO-GERMAN UNION?

Customs Pact Causes Apprehension of Further Development—Time Not Ripe for Political Union

By LEONARD J. REID

Assistant Editor of the Economist, London

THE unexpected announcement that Germany and Austria had agreed to form a Customs Union caused a natural fluttering in the diplomatic dovecotes of Europe. The two nations concerned insist that the agreement has no political significance, and does not in any way impair the independence of each. As far as economic considerations are involved, it is difficult to find cause for avoiding approval of the scheme in principle.

Post-war Austria, a small highly industrialised inland state, depends for its very existence on foreign trade. But the self-same wave of nationalism which threw up Austria in company with other Central European states as politically independent units, impelled surrounding countries in which she should have found her natural markets to raise high tariff walls.

From the first, therefore, Austria was in the forefront of the movement for lower tariffs. She has consistently endeavoured to secure preferential agreements with her neighbours. Here, however, she has frequently been balked by the existence of most-favoured-nation clauses in agreements between these neighbouring states and other countries, including Great Britain, which have insisted upon their right to enjoy any concessions granted to Austria.

To some extent Germany is like Austria in her need for markets for the products of her large industrial population, while the burden of Reparations forces her to expand her export trade.

THE two countries are already closely connected in economic affairs. A treaty for comparative free trade between them was approved as long ago as 1833.

Germany is both the largest market for Austrian products and the largest source of supply for Austria's imports.

Both nations, therefore, have sufficient motives for desiring a tariff pact, and also sufficient chagrin at the policies of some other powers to have some apparent excuse for the secrecy of the negotiations.



ADDS TO DIRECTORATES

John Alexander McPhail, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., President of a number of important Canadian utility companies and a director of numerous other companies, who has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Winnipeg Electric Company, representing the Insull interests.

Both countries, however, want wider markets than each can offer the other. Both, therefore, and more especially Austria, have much more to gain from a general movement towards more liberal tariffs than they have merely from union with each other. It is possible therefore to regard the first two clauses of the preliminary

Convention as more than mere diplomatic superficialities. These clauses read:—

"(1) The treaty is to serve the purpose (while respecting the independence of the two contracting States and any obligations in to which they may have entered towards third States) of making a beginning with a new order of things in European economic conditions through the instrumental-ity of regional agreements.

"(2) Both States shall affirm in solemn manner their readiness to enter into similar negotiations with every other State so desir- ing."

But the test of the genuineness of the desire that other states should be able to adhere to the new union will be the terms of the actual tariff that is proposed. If the new tariff resembles that at present in force in Germany, it will be impossible not to regard it as a high tariff, and it will therefore be the less easy for other nations to join Germany and Austria.

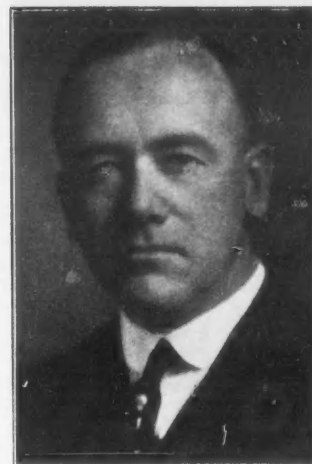
THE presentation of the propos- al as a *fait accompli* on the eve of a meeting of Foreign Min- isters in Paris, in connection with M. Briand's United Europe propo- sals, was calculated to estrange political sympathy from the out- set, and the procedure adopted cannot but be regarded as some- what tactless. Memories of the German Zollverein naturally in- spire consideration of possible political results of the recent pro- posals.

It may be agreed that full union of Germany and Austria would have its advantages to both countries and also to their neighbours. It would introduce a stable influ- ence in German politics which should be of general benefit. On the other hand, it would add only

7,000,000 people and 32,000 square miles to Germany, an expansion which is hardly of a size to give rise to acute anxiety.

Beneficially or not, however, a political union of the two German- ic countries would mean a disturb- ance of the system carefully set up after the Great War. Such a disturbance may be desirable, but the time is not ripe for it, and un- til it is the less opportunity is given for reviving old fears the better.

The contracting parties' agree- ment to consideration of the legal aspect is welcome, for the occa- sion can be utilised to explain other aspects in private conversa- tions. If in fact the Convention is the prelude to effective action towards the reduction of tariff walls, it is to be hoped that the distant possibility of politically closer relations will not be al- lowed to interfere with such a welcome development.



HEADS SOCIETY

Harvey E. Guilfoyle, F.C.A., partner in the well-known firm of Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth Guilfoyle and Nash, who has been elected President of the Canadian Society of Cost Accountants and Industrial Engineers.

Financial Editor, "Saturday Night":

I subscribed for your paper to help some young chap along. At first I didn't pay much attention to it when it came to my office but now I read it with great profit and interest. I hope you will always maintain the high standard you have set and speak as fearlessly on all matters dealt with as you have since I have been a subscriber. I cannot single out any one department that is best. They are all good.

—S. A. B., Calgary, Alta.

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By order of the Board,

A. M. HARNWELL, Secretary.
Toronto, Ontario, April 20th, 1931.

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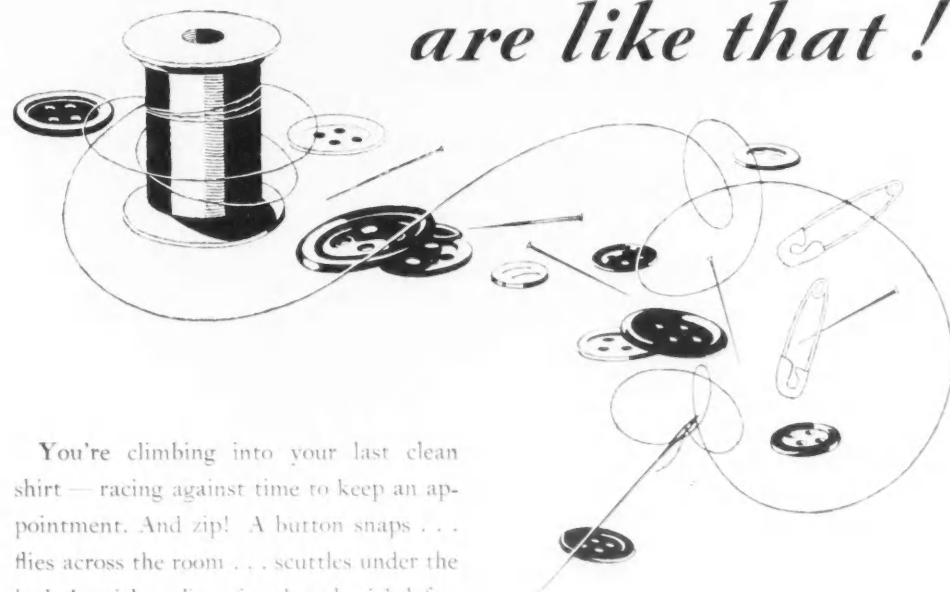
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SOVIET RUSSIA IN PERSPECTIVE

(Continued from Page 35)
sents a scarcely larger proportion of the population.

The Russian administration is undeniably bureaucratic, scarcely more so perhaps than is the United States of America, but it must be remembered that everything is administered by the government. Despite this fact their constitution is framed with a view to the maximum possible decentralization of administrative function.

THE U.S.S.R. is composed of fifteen federated autonomous republics subdivided into provinces, uyezds, volosts and selosoviets. The smallest organism in the administrative structure is the selosoviet of which there are some 73,000 scattered throughout the country.

The authority of the federal government and its jurisdiction is strictly defined, the residue of power remaining with the republics and smaller administrative units. The sovereign power lies with the Soviet Congress and the Congress of Nationalities. The Soviet Congress consists of delegates sent from all parts of Russia and meets once a year.

The Congress elects a body known as the Central Executive Council which meets several times a year and is responsible to the Congress, being charged with the carrying out of policies submitted to and approved by that body. The administrative body, or cabinet, is the Presidium of the Central Executive Council which is com-

posed of the people's commissaries in charge of different departments.

Economically, the Communist organization is not very radical, it simply carries our own tendencies to the ultimate, although by methods which we should not be likely to choose. The Soviet is a gigantic trust, horizontal as well as vertical with the insidious feature of a monopoly removed because the consumer is also a shareholder.

SOCIALLY and philosophically Communism, as practised in Russia, may have much that we would take exception to. The reign of terror was not a pleasant feature of the French revolution, but the virtues of the Revolution survived long after the reign of terror was forgotten.

An enlightened and literate people who are politically articulate can accomplish their ends without revolution if they are not blocked by lack of co-operation on the part of those who hold the sinews of the nation.

The question which most of us



WITH NEW FIRM

Alfred Bunting, who has become associated with A. G. Cameron in the formation of the brokerage house of A. G. Cameron & Company, Toronto.

are asking ourselves is: If Russia succeeds in establishing a workable society and is able to organize her resources and mobilize her man power, what repercussions are likely to be felt on our own society?

Whatever the ultimate form and structure of our society may be, and it is certain that social organization is a progressing, not a static affair, the immediate future is going to require economic leadership on the part of those who control industry.

The Bolshevik way is not our way because our history is not Russian history. Fabian evolutionary socialism cannot come until and unless the majority wills it, despairing of any other alternative. In the meantime, economic resources will certainly have to be managed better.

Walter Lippman, a quiet and serious thinker with nothing of the radical and but little of the crusader about him, refers to the "Naive and unregenerate capitalist". The capitalist of the immediate future will have to be much more of a statesman than heretofore. It may be a very fine thing to be able to boast that one has risen from office boy to president, but the constantly recurring stalemate seems to suggest that our industrial leaders have the wrong sort of apprenticeship, they have learned the special technique of earning dividends

only too well. Today's assets and tomorrow's security, however, have been lost in securing yesterday's profits.

PROFITS which are paid to those whose consuming appetites are satisfied must, of necessity, be used as new capital and are, we now see, used indiscriminately. New assets are created which require new markets to support them. New desires must therefore be created by expensive sales machinery to make new markets.

No attention is given to the simultaneous creation of new purchasing power by a wider distribution of wealth, although the cost of winning these markets is charged to the consumer, and the markets themselves are won at the expense of other people's sales. This process of eating up purchasing power in distributing costs and by creating new necessities without providing the means of purchase is carried on until people can no longer purchase, and hence cannot consume. It is now found that the wretched producer is supporting a whole army of lenders, promoters, sales engineers, landlords entrepreneurs, manipulators, agents and what-not. With markets gone, all the imposing assets of yesterday dissolve into thin air.

The problem will be near solution when the business man begins to pay more attention to the distribution of wealth than to its concentration and when, losing his contempt for "theorists", he takes pains to understand the forces which drive the machine he so naively manipulates.



WRITES DOWN INVENTORIES

A. L. Ellsworth, President of Service Stations, Ltd., whose report reflects heavy write-offs on inventories and a decrease in demand for service station equipment during 1930. Earnings of the company on the combined "A" and "B" stocks were \$3.60 per share in 1930 as against \$5.00 in 1929.



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DOMINION OF CANADA

Income Tax Returns

Due April 30th

All persons residing, employed or carrying on business in Canada, are liable to a tax on income, subject to the following exemptions:

(a) \$3,000 in the case of a married person or householder, or any other person who has dependent upon him any of the following persons:

- (i) a parent or grandparent;
- (ii) a daughter or sister;
- (iii) a son or brother under 21 years of age or incapable of self-support on account of mental or physical infirmity.

(b) \$1,500 in the case of other persons.

(c) \$500 for each child under 21 years of age who is dependent upon the taxpayer for support, or if 21 years of age or over, is incapable of self-support on account of mental or physical infirmity.

(d) \$500 for each parent, grandparent, brother or sister, incapable of self-support on account of mental or physical infirmity, who is dependent upon the taxpayer for support (unless otherwise provided for in the Act.)

(e) \$2,000 for corporations.

NOTE—Where the husband and wife each have a separate income in excess of \$1,500, then each shall receive, not \$3,000 exemption, but \$1,500 exemption.

THERE ARE THREE DIFFERENT FORMS AS FOLLOWS:

Form T1 For Individuals other than Farmers and Ranchers.

Form T1A For Farmers and Ranchers only.

Form T2 For Corporations and Joint Stock Companies.

RETURNS ARE DUE APRIL 30th, 1931,
REPORTING INCOME FOR 1930

Failure to file return renders the taxpayer liable to a penalty of five per centum of the amount of the tax payable with a maximum penalty of \$500.00.

Cheques must be made payable to the Receiver General of Canada, and must have been previously accepted and marked by the bank on which drawn. Taxpayers are warned not to send bills or loose change in envelopes. Always use Cheques, Express Orders, Bank Money Orders, Postal Notes, Postal Money Orders, etc.

As this notice will not appear again, taxpayers will accept this as a final warning.

File your returns at once and avoid penalties.

The Department of National Revenue

Income Tax Division
OTTAWA

HON. E. B. RYCKMAN, K.C.,
Minister of National Revenue

C. S. WALTERS,
Commissioner of Income Tax

CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 5

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 50¢ a share on the Class A Common Capital Stock of this Company (being at the yearly rate of \$2.00 a share) has been declared. This dividend is payable May 1st, 1931, to Class A shareholders of record at the close of business at April 15, 1931.

E. L. PATCHET,
Secretary-Treasurer

Toronto, April 2nd, 1931.

GEORGE WESTON, LIMITED

Preferred Dividend Number 13

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of one and three-quarters per cent on the three months ending 30th April, 1931 (being at the rate of Seven per cent per annum), has been declared on the 10% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of the Company, and will be payable on and after May 1st, 1931, to the Preferred Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 20th day of April, 1931.

CHARLES W. KERR,
Secretary.

Toronto, 13th April, 1931.

Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited

(Incorporated under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada)

Notice of Stock Dividend Payable 1st June, 1931

The Board of Directors has given consideration to the question of the dividend for the current quarter and has decided that owing to the continuance of unsettled business and financial conditions, including exchange, in Brazil, it is in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders to declare a stock dividend. Accordingly notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors has declared a stock dividend on the Company's Ordinary Shares of no par value, at the rate of one fully paid share for each fifty fully paid shares held by shareholders of record on the registers at the close of business on 30th April, 1931. The shares comprising such stock dividend will rank for dividend as from 1st June, 1931, but no dividend will be paid in respect of a fractional part of a share. When such fractions are converted into whole shares the latter will then rank for all dividends payable after the date of such conversion. Definitive certificates and/or fractional certificates representing the stock dividend will be forwarded to shareholders on or about 1st June, 1931. Holders of fractions can either sell the same or purchase sufficient additional fractions to make up a whole share, and should arrange for such adjustments through their bankers or brokers as soon as possible after receipt of the fractional certificates. Where necessary fractional certificates may be split into smaller denominations and to facilitate distribution whole shares may be split into fractions but no split of whole shares will be allowed after 31st July, 1931. Applications for splits must be made to the Company's transfer agent, National Trust Company, Limited, Toronto or Montreal, but for the convenience of European shareholders applications may be sent through the London agents of the Company under conditions particulars of which may be obtained from the agents. Fractions resulting from the above stock dividend may be combined with outstanding fractions in respect of the December 1st, 1930, and March 2nd, 1931, stock dividends but not with outstanding fractions in respect of the March 1st, 1930, stock dividend unless the right to accrued dividends applicable to the latter fractions when converted into whole shares is waived. Forms of waiver for the purpose as previously announced can be obtained from the Company's transfer agent, National Trust Company, Limited. By Order of the Board.

A. W. ADAMS,
Secretary.

Dated at Toronto, Canada, this 14th day of April, 1931.
The Company's London Agents are Canadian and General Finance Company, Limited, 3 London Wall Building, London E.C. 2.

Brandram-Henderson Limited Maintains Strong Position Under Difficult Conditions

THE annual report of Brandram-Henderson Limited for the fiscal year to December 31, 1930, was submitted to the shareholders at the annual meeting held in Halifax.

As was to be expected, under the trying trade conditions of the past year, earnings were considerably below the high record made in the previous year.

As a result of the substantial reserves built up in previous years the company was able to take care not only of the interest on its outstanding bonds and dividends on the preferred stock, but also to provide for the payment of quarterly dividends on the common stock.

The board of directors also announced the payment of common dividend on February 1 and May 1 of the current year, but intimated that the continuance of the dividend will be dependent on improvement in business conditions as the year proceeds.

Even in the face of the trying trade conditions the company has maintained a strong financial position as represented by a comfortable surplus of current assets over current liabilities.

The general statement of assets and liabilities showed total assets of \$4,407,186. Of this total fixed assets stand at \$2,905,409, and current assets at \$1,482,000.

Included in current assets are cash on hand and in bank \$42,740, accounts receivable \$467,563, and inventories \$971,695. On the other hand current liabilities are \$579,354.

The company's surplus stands at \$900,278, while in addition it has special reserves of \$212,919, made up of depreciation and other reserves of \$208,305, and bond premium \$4,613.

The profit and loss account shows a credit balance as of January 31, 1930 of \$987,951, from which were paid dividends on preferred stock of \$35,000 and dividend on common stock \$23,598, leaving a balance of \$929,353. To this was added the net profit of the year after deducting head office charges of \$66,298, making the total available for dis-

tribution \$995,651. This was applied as follows:

Bond interest \$62,489.37
Pensions 3,999.96
Reserve for retro-active credit adjustments on white lead sales 13,883.62
Reserve for depreciation 15,000.00
leaving a credit balance to be carried forward of \$900,278.

George Henderson, president, in his report to shareholders, said in part:

"The dividend on the preferred stock at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum has been paid, amounting to \$35,000 and also four quarterly dividends on the common stock at the rate of 1/2 of 1 per cent. each, totalling \$23,598. The sum of \$15,000 has been added to Depreciation Reserve and the cost of all Upkeep and Renewals incurred during the year, amounting to \$36,495, has been charged to operating expenses.

"Net operating profit, after the deduction of head office charges, amounts to \$66,298.43 and the balance in surplus account, after deductions for Bond interest, Pensions, Depreciation Reserve, Preferred and Common Dividends and subject to a special reserve of \$13,883 to provide for retro-active credit adjustments in connection with a recession in the selling prices of white lead which occurred early in 1931, is \$900,278 as compared with \$987,951 as at 31st December, 1929.

"The recession in income is attributable to the widespread business depression which has been reflected in the profits of each of the divisions of the company. The violent slump in grain markets which occurred during the last three months of the year resulted in a sharp contraction in demand for paint and varnish products in Western Canada while at the same time the depreciation in the values of flaxseed caused a distinct though not serious loss to our subsidiary, Alberta Linseed Oil Company. The lead markets also declined to the disadvantage of our lead works division."

The Board of Directors was re-elected without change.



NOW VICE-PRESIDENT

W. C. Leckie, of Toronto, who has been appointed Vice-President of Standard Brands, Limited, in charge of the Gillett Products Division. Mr. Leckie, prior to the merger of E. W. Gillett Company Limited into Standard Brands, was Vice-President and General Manager of the former company.

WHEAT'S DEBACLE

(Continued from Page 30)

and on January 30th, 1931, issued a decree that until the end of March the mills should grind domestic wheat to the extent of at least 75% of the total quantity milled; for April and May 65%; for June and July 50%. (For the previous four months the minimum of domestic wheat had been 80%).

Of course Germany is not alone in that sort of action, but just now we are interested only in an outline of the general form of government interference and the results. Regulations of this nature destroy the millers' brands and wipe out assets that have been built up over a long period of years. Moreover they affect aggregate consumption by destroying quality. The products of wheat are delicate and therefore the more appetizing; the wheats are not to be thrown together, as coarser grains for cattle feed.

Returning across the Atlantic, we must ascribe some of the Canadian Pool operations to government action, since it is reasonable to presume that only by the backing of the Provincial governments has it been kept alive. The Canadian Pool is a story in itself, or rather a considerable chapter of a long story, for there are co-operative movements elsewhere and governments behind them. Just now it seems sufficient to point out that:

(1.) As a result of government backing, unprofitable acreages have been kept in cultivation, in the hope-unrealized-that "next year" "something" would be done that would convert loss into gain.

(2.) Knowledge that a large volume of export wheat was held by a co-operative movement, backed by governments (that might any day be hostile) contributed to European unrest and final decision to build up domestic food resources by heavy sacrifice if needs be.

FINALLY we have government interference in its last word—socialized effort.

Russia and the United States have entered upon direct marketing, and if Russia is no more successful than the United States, there is a silver lining in the over-hanging clouds. Meantime the market suffers, as it has never suffered before.

The Soviet has gone further than the United States, for it is pursuing its way, with heavy tread, into socialized production. Whether Russia will succeed or fail remains to be seen. Shortly after taking over the control of government, the proletariat of Moscow (1917) set out to farm, and made a mess of things (as most city men do). In fact their failure was so glaring they admitted it, and we find the Commissariat of Agriculture reporting to the 19th Congress of the Soviets:

"Already by the end of 1920 it became clear that under present conditions of the State's resources it was not possible to expect anything in the way of large State agricultural concerns. Statistical data about the Soviet farms showed that there was no considerable increase; and, as the census of 1921 clearly showed, the existing Soviet farms could not be run economically. Therefore, in spite of all the measures that had been taken, we were compelled to abandon the hope that the Soviet farms would become in the near future the factories of grain and meat."

Just what has happened since then, to turn failure into success, is not clear. True, the Soviet now has more money, but wealth does not insure profitable farming. When the poor man and the rich man leave the city to farm, the poor man usually comes back first, because he has less to lose.

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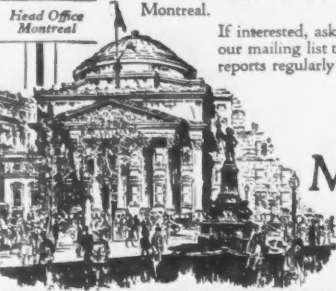
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ONTARIO'S NATURAL GAS

(Continued from Page . . .)

developments of the future, that may add considerably to reserves. Furthermore, the technical processes of the mixing of artificial and natural gas have been so perfected that it is now possible to establish complete safeguards against a temporary shortage in any community. In the City of Windsor, an auxiliary plant has been established for the purpose of protecting the city against temporary gas shortage. The Union Natural Gas Company employs what is known as the Dayton process of creating gas out of fuel oil, which, under the test of an actual emergency, has given complete satisfaction.

The principal sources of gas in Ontario are the Essex, Kent, Norfolk, Haldimand and Welland county fields. The Kent or Tilbury field is the most important yet discovered. This field is roughly triangular in shape with its base extending nine miles along the shore of Lake Erie and its apex situated seven miles inland. This field has served a population of 215,000 for a period of over twenty years and has yielded 145,000,000 M. cubic feet of gas.

Competent authorities estimate still another 60,000,000 or 70,000,000 M. cubic feet, or if the gas area extends below the bed of Lake Erie as is probable, it is impossible to estimate the potentialities of the zone. Welland and Haldimand fields have yielded abundantly and are still contributing in substantial and stable manner.

Production of the leading fields for the year 1929 is officially recorded as follows: Essex-Kent, 6,146,285,000 cubic feet; Lambton, 94,027,000 cubic feet; Norfolk and Haldimand, 1,866,136,000 cubic feet, and Welland, 298,688,000 cubic feet.

THE history of the industry goes back more than forty years. Gas is usually found in association with oil and in earlier years exploration was rather for oil than gas. The first recorded evidence of petroleum in Ontario dates back to the year 1834 when settlers in Enniskillen Township, County of Lambton, noted the presence of oil on the waters of the swamps of the district. This "gum oil", as it was called, was regarded with so little favor, however, that its presence seriously detracted from the value of the land.

In 1857, the first oil well, a shallow affair, was sunk in the neighborhood of what is now the Town of Oil Springs. It is interesting to note that this production effort antedated the drilling at Titusville, Pennsylvania, in 1859, which was the first record of commercial drilling for oil in the United States.

It was not until some years later, however, that natural gas came into the picture. In 1885, a large gas and oil field was discovered in the State of Ohio in the so-called Cincinnati formation. That energetic pioneer of the Canadian natural gas industry, Eugene Coste, working on the theory that as the Cincinnati formation penetrated into Ontario at the southern extremity of Essex and Kent Counties, it was logical to expect that it would carry gas and oil there as well.

He commenced drilling at a point midway between the towns of Kingsville and Leamington, and in February, 1889, encountered a heavy flow of gas. His next operation was in another geological formation, the Clinton and Medina in Welland County and was equally successful. This well is still flowing. These preliminary operations, which proved beyond all question the presence of gas in southwestern Ontario, ushered in an era of development which has been maintained without interruption to this day.

DRILLING for gas in Ontario presents no complex problems. Gas is usually encountered at moderate levels from a few hundred to 1,000 or 1,500 feet. The gas bearing rock is a porous limestone which permits the storing up or passage of natural gas. It has been found that where the flow of gas wells has been reduced or choked off entirely, normal flow may be stimulated by shooting the wells with nitro-glycerine. In this way, many wells have been restored to complete or partial production and have extended their lives of usefulness many years.

In his 1929 report, the Natural Gas Commissioner for the province, Mr. R. B. Harkness, states: "Our natural gas fields are in as good or better condition than they have been in many years. Systematic examination and repairs of the wells have been made by the gas companies and many wells that

were thought to have become exhausted have been brought back to life by removing the accumulation of salt, iron scale and caving rocks from the bottom.

At the close of 1929, there were 2,349 producing wells in the province located as follows: Essex, 23; Kent, 309; Lambton, 37; Middlesex, 3; Elgin, 42; Norfolk, 132; Haldimand, 997; Wentworth, 54; Lincoln, 45; Welland, 289; and Brant, 42.

The quantity of gas available or in sight will meet the requirements of the present market for possibly twenty-five years. Present supplies will permit of some slight expansion of markets, especially in view of the assurance against interruptions that has been effected through mixing, which process tends to reduce both the cost and to raise the efficiency of the manufactured gas.

The problem of transporting gas to distant points presents no difficulty. In the past two years tremendous progress has been made in the designing and construction of pipe lines, capable of carrying huge amounts of gas. For example, the maximum diameter of pipe of a few years ago was fourteen inches



JOINS BOARD

P. R. Gardiner, member of the Toronto Stock Exchange, who was elected a director of the Atlantic Sugar Company at the recent annual meeting in Montreal.

in diameter, capable of carrying a pressure of 350 pounds. Today a diameter of twenty-four inches is in common use with a pressure capacity of 750 or 800 pounds, and these pipe lines are being built upwards of 1,000 miles in length.

WHAT are the potentialities of this province in gas in the future? Have we reached the maximum of our resources in this direction or are our possibilities far from exhausted? Engineering opinion inclines to the view that we still possess large but as yet undetected resources in natural gas. It is pointed out that large areas of the southern part of the province are underlain by potentially gas bearing rock formations which have not yet been examined.

Apart from the Lake Erie region, exploring for gas has been carried on sporadically in several parts of the province and with more or less encouraging results. The Guelph formation in which the Essex and Kent fields are situated, extends northward in a broad band, skirting Lake Huron. The Medina and Clinton zone extends northward from Lake Erie for fifty or sixty miles, and these formations are underlain by another oil and gas bearing rock, the Trenton, which traverses the whole of the peninsula and outcrops to the north of Lake Simcoe.

LARGELY confined to household uses, natural gas in Ontario is making some headway in the industrial field. Expansion in this direction has been limited by the availability of gas supplies rather than by any lack of desire or demand on the part of industry itself. So extremely varied are the industrial uses to which gas can be applied and so obvious are the advantages it enjoys over other types of fuel, that its growth in this direction is definitely assured as increasing supplies of gas are placed in sight.

Not only does natural gas offer a distinct advantage by reason of its low cost, but by its efficiency, cleanliness, dependability and adaptability. The efficiency of natural gas in comparison with other types of fuel products is about as follows, using the heat content of 1,000 cubic feet of natural gas as the base: coal, 80 pounds; electricity, 322 kilowatt hours; fuel oil, 8 gallons; alcohol, 15 gallons; coal oil, 8½ gallons; and gasoline, 9 gallons.

The search for new wells and new fields is proceeding at an accelerated pace. Twice as much field work is being done this year as last. The pursuit of gas rather than of oil is the motivating influence back of these activities. And so the economic pendulum swings in a new direction.

Earnings records must be studied



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The Hon. J. M. Wilson

and future trends estimated if you wish to select investments giving sound protection. In this, our information may be helpful, and we invite you to use it at any time. Facts and advice which will assist you to choose suitable securities are available through consultation at our offices or by mail. Or we will be glad to send you our list. Each of the securities in this list is, after full investigation, recommended by us as a sound investment in its class.

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